March 14, 1963

Mr. Raymond H. Williamson
930 Rothwood Road
Lynchburg, Va.

Dear Ray:

Coin World of March 15, 1963 was exciting in two respects. Your blast at Coin World was justified, sound, and necessary. They have been publishing nothing but self serving flattery instead of letters to the editor that mean something.

This edition, also, is without the advertisements with respect to the copies of the Confederate Half Dollar and the Conway piece.

Since I keep a file of Coin World I have a space problem so I hope your letter is helpful in solving such a housing problem.

I am going to write up another frogery in a day or two and I wonder if you know how the spark erosion process operates to make forged dies. If you do, I would be appreciative.

Cordially,

ERIC P. NEWMAN

EPN/atb

May 14, 1963

Mr. Raymond H. Williamson
930 Rothowood Road
Lynchburg, Virginia

Dear Ray:

Thank you, very much, for the data on spark erosion.

I am glad that you are going to give a banquet talk in Syracuse and I know they will receive that enthusiastically.

It is entirely possible that someone has not shown you John Ford's discussion of spark erosion in the Coin World. I would merely like to see the results which all of these people talk about as I think they are talking about it theoretically. I will be interested in your comments after you read it.

Cordially,

ERIC P. NEWMAN

EPN/atb

June 10, 1963

Dear Ray,

This is the latest in spark erosion matters. Now the PNG committee is in a fight with John Ford as to matters concerning copyright of the article, the text, illustrations, and procedure.

Never a dull moment.

Sincerely,

From the desk of
ERIC P. NEWMAN

24503
Sept 15 1963

Dr. Anne G. Pannell, President
Sweet Briar College
Sweet Briar, Virginia

Dear Dr. Pannell:

The History 215 lecture date changes requested in your Sept 13 letter are quite acceptable. The sequence of my lectures is to be unchanged, and the dates as now agreed are:

Oct 30
Nov 6
Dec 4

Please inform me of an appropriate date when I should bring to the Sweet Briar Library the 11 books marked (#) on the attachment to my August 15 letter; these are books on the "Suggested Reading List" for the Revolutionary Finance field.

In line with your September 13 letter, there is enclosed an additional list of possible "Topics for Term Papers" in this field. From these proposals, you may wish to pass along two or three to your students. For any of the listed topics, I'd be glad to loan reference material and to cite other items not available to me.

Very truly yours,

Raymond H. Williamson

Encl.
Suggested Topics for Term Papers

9/15/63

SWEET BRIAR COLLEGE

HISTORY 215 - ORIGINS OF THE UNITED STATES

SUGGESTED TOPICS FOR TERM PAPERS

Field: Revolutionary Finance; items marked (*) may be graduate level.

*Rarely-Used Source Books of Revolutionary History: The Huge Governmental Ledgers and Waste Books Surviving from the Days of the Continental Congress

The Agrarian Aversion to Hard Money in Early America

Counterfeiting in Colonial America (or a colony)

*The Tyranny of the Money Arithmetic as an Obstacle to Inter-Colony Trade; The Coming of Decimal Money

*The "PISTEREEN" Paper Money of Colonial Virginia

John Hinckley Mitchell of South Carolina: His Federal Coinage Plan

*An Early American Anachorism: Gold and Silver must be Full Weight, while Paper Money need have but Meager Backing

*The British Withholding of Technical Know-how from Colonial America: Major Factor in Mercantilism

*European Coins made for America: A Speculative Enterprise

The Financier of the Revolution Jailed for Debt: Robert Morris

Tax-Supported Churches in America (or Virginia, or Connecticut)

The Agrarian Aversion to Taxes in Early America

Abel Buel, Connecticut Patriot, Counterfeiter & Map-Maker

*The First State-Issued Legal-Tender Paper Money in World History

The Mint at Newburgh, N. Y.

Benjamin Dudley - Coiner at the Mint of North America

*Classical and European Sources of the Symbolism on Early American Coins and Paper Money

*Gouverneur Morris - An Appraisal of his Contribution toward Decimal Money in the United States

The Great Seal of the United States - Its History and Symbolism

Mottoes on Coins and Paper Money as Revolutionary Propaganda

*Selection of the Denominations for Virginia Revolutionary Paper Money

24503

Sept 22 1963 Sine Newman

The American Numismatic Society
Broadway at 156th Street
New York 32, New York

Attention: Mr. Sawyer McA. Mosser
Executive Director.

Dear Mr. Mosser:

You may be interested in two enclosed copies of letters dated Aug 15 and Sept 15 1963 that I've written to Dr. Anne G. Pannell, President, Sweet Briar College. (Sweet Briar College, located nearby, is one of the better colleges for women in the country.)

Both enclosed letters are concerned with three lectures I'm to give there Oct 30, Nov 6, and Dec 4 as a part of Dr. Pannell's own Senior course in American History. As you might expect, my subjects will be related to numismatics by virtue of the financing of the American Revolution, and the finances of the critical period before the constitution.

You will note that the attachments to these two letters are a bibliography and a list of suggested topics for senior term papers in this field. As this will be my first effort at this sort of thing, your suggestions and critical comments would indeed be appreciated.

It also occurs to me that these enclosures might be useful to someone at ANS to help some Summer Seminar student (and his counselor) take the plunge into American Numismatics.

This letter is to request the loan of some numismatic material from the ANS Museum for the Dec 4 lecture, which it is planned will include "a review of the paper money and hard money in actual circulation 1783 - 1787". (I've never collected much that would apply to this period, and it's priced out of my reach now.) John Fiske's "The Critical Period of American History" p 165 gives suggestions, except please send no gold. I already have enough facsimiles of state paper money, but would appreciate some samples of the Federal paper money; also, I have enough Spanish & Spanish American silver after 1772, but would appreciate the loan of a few specimens before that date.

I realize that your policy may prevent such loans as herein requested, but it seems a good cause and I "can't be hung for asking." I'd be happy to keep the coins in transparent envelopes at all times rather than handling them; and of course I'll return them promptly after class. It is my opinion that VG - VF condition would be much more suitable to help visualize what was in circulation than would choicer material.

Lastly, for use do you have a copy of A. S. Bolles' "Financial Hist of the US" Vol. 1, Oct 15 to Nov 15? I'd surely appreciate the loan of this volume. Many thanks for your efforts in my behalf. Very truly yours,

ATT. (2) Cy E. P. Newman (Thanked on orig.)

AUG 1[illegible] 1962

Dr. Anne G. Pannell, President
Sweet Briar College
Sweet Briar, Virginia

Dear Dr. Pannell:

Your June 17 letter offered an opportunity for me to speak in three sessions of your [illegible] course 216 in Colonial American History next semester, the subject to be in the general area of early American economic history.

Since my interest in such history is only an avocation — and I have far too little time to pursue it as I would like — your proposal required much soul searching. However, I've decided to accept, as I phoned you some days ago. I'll make a determined effort to give you [illegible] three-session [illegible] presentations on the Financing of the Revolutionary War and of the critical period before the Constitution. If not "academic," the talks will be at least off the beaten path.

The class dates on Wednesdays in October and December [illegible] are wide open at present; but since I'm to select them, I'll pick:

Oct 23
Oct 30 (as suggested in your July 24 letter)
Dec 4

With a few days' notice, I should be able to change one or all of these if you need to. Subjects for these lectures are to be:

1) Financing of the Revolutionary War to June 1780. (Incl the [illegible] of the various colonial "bills of credit.")

2) Financing of the Revolutionary War — 1781 - 1783. (Incl the story of the tons of French silver money brought from Boston to Philadelphia by [illegible] roads, [illegible].)

3) Finances of the Confederation 1783 - 1787. (Incl a review of the paper money and hard money in actual circulation.)

It is understood that the approach in these sessions is to be [illegible], since the students already will be familiar with the general flow of American history of this period.

The opportunity to participate in these sessions is appreciated, because it is bringing me into the introduction of [illegible] discipline in my avocation.

Encl.
List of reference books

Very truly yours,

[illegible]

[illegible]

SPECIAL REPORT [illegible]
for those questions on

FINANCING THE AMERICAN [illegible]

* Number of stars (*) for each reference shows degree of general merit, for this subject.

* Books marked (/) are on temporary loan to the library.

[illegible]

SOURCE	AUTHOR & MERIT	[illegible]
Library	Boyd, Julian (ed.) ***	"The Papers of Thomas Jefferson", Vol [illegible]
Library	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible], Sylvester S.	[illegible]

SOURCE	AUTHOR & Merit	BOOK
✓	Mitchell, Broadus & Mitchell, Louise Pearson ****	"American Economic History". (1947). Exceptionally well organized and readable. Authors have keen appreciation of the philosophy of another era. See pp 177-190.
Inter-library loan	Bolles, A. S. ***	"Financial History of the US," Vol 1: 1774-1789. (1879). Altho Bolles' analytical efforts are far removed from those of the "New Frontier", this older book is still very useful for source references and analysis. [illegible] research.
✓	Breck, Samuel ***	"Historical Sketch of Continental Paper Money". (1843; reprints 1863 and 1885). Analytical but very readable; good source material. See p [illegible].
✓	Bullock, C. J. ***	"Essays on the Monetary History of the US." (1900). Three separate essays, [illegible] are for period of interest. 1) "Three Centuries of Cheap Money in the US." pp 13-75. 2) "The Paper Currency of North Carolina," pp 125-204. 3) "The Paper Currency of New Hampshire," pp 205-274. Scholarly; much source material. Bullock's well-proved thesis is that the promoters of irredeemable paper money were universally the debtor class, who also opposed the adoption of the constitution and the formation of a central government.
✓	Watson, D. K. ***	"History of American Coinage." (1899). Scholarly, readable. Appendices A - [illegible] contain much important data not published elsewhere. Watson cites the Congressional resolution of July 6, 1785, providing for the dollar as money unit, and the decimal coinage as the US money of account. pp [illegible].
Library	Fiske, John **	"The Critical Period in American History — 1783-1789." (1888). Particularly readable [illegible] of value in actual [illegible] [illegible] particularly p [illegible].

Year	Author & Title	Note
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

24503
Sept 18 1963
2 2

American Numismatic Society
Broadway at 156th Street
New York 32, New York

cc: Eric P. Newman

Attention: Mr. Richard P. Breaden,
Librarian

Gentlemen:

I've been doing a bit of searching to determine:

WHAT(REALLY) WAS A PISTAREEN?

The search resulted in the attached quotations from various books in my library (not the right ones, apparently!) which you may dispose of as you wish; also helpful letters from Dr. Alberto F. Pradeau and Eric P. Newman were received.

From these sources, I deduce the foll wing "facts", rated on the attached sheets from 10 - "Very Certain" to 0 - "Sheer Speculation."

It would be a great favor if you'd check my points and set me straight by a few minutes with the "right books" or by referring the matter to a specialist who has these confusing facts straight in his head.

Many thanks!

Att.

Very truly yours,

Raymond H. Williamson

PISTAREENS

Eckfeldt & DuBois "Manual of Gold & Silver Coins" (1842) p 117 SPAIN.

"The Peninsular coinage is of course continued, but is not often seen in this region. (1842)

"The Spanish system of moneys is still important to an American reader. It is from the Spanish dollar that the unit of our national coinage is derived; and its divisions, though greatly depreciated by wear, continue to circulate largely in this country, and exercise a greater influence upon prices than our own small coins.*

*The prices of small things, and even postages, are adjusted to the awkward sums of 12½ and 6¼ cents, rather than the easy decimals 10 and 5. The mints are fast supplying the country with dimes and half-dimes, but the deficiency continues so great, that in the southern and western states these are interchangeable with the real and medio, or eighth and sixteenth of the Spanish dollar."(Here the authors are talking about Spanish American coins, only; the Spanish fractional money in the 1700's was the half, fifth, tenth and twentieth of the dollar.)

"To obtain a satisfactory view of Spanish moneys, the succession of monarchs should be kept in view. Upon the death of Charles II, the country was torn by the strife of various princes for the throne. The chief competitors were Philip V (who was eventually successful) and Charles III of Austria, afterwards the Emperor Charles VI of Germany; and their contest is celebrated in history as the War of the Spanish Succession. From 1707 to 1712 there were contemporary sets of pistareens and halves, of the respective claimants. After 1712, and until 1746, the name of Philip appears on the coin, with the exception of the single year of 1734, when a break occurred of a nature well suited to embarrass coin-collectors. In that year the monarch abdicated in favour of his son Louis, but before its expiration this prince died, and Philip resumed the reins of government. There are coins of that single date, bearing the name of Ludovicus. . . .

"The Spanish money of account, in which exchanges are quoted, consists of an imaginary dollar, (about three-fourths of the real dollar,) divided into 8 reals, of 16 quartos or 34 maravedis each.

"In the coinage, the integral money is the real of 34 maravedis. There are three sorts of reals; 1, the Mexican or Spanish-American, of which eight make a silver dollar; 2, the real of new plate (de plata nueva), of which ten are equal to a dollar; 3, the real vellon, of twenty to the dollar. The recent coinage bears this last rate. . . . .

"In the silver coinage of Spanish America, the denominations were, the peso duro, or hard dollar of eight reals, (commonly known as the pillar dollar,) its half, quarter, eighth, sixteenth and thirty-second parts. In the Peninsula, the coins were the dollar, formerly of ten reals, but now of twenty reals vellon, the half, the peseta or pistareen, which is one-fifth of the dollar, or four reals vellon,

and the half and quarter pistareen. The legal fineness of all of these except the pistareen and its parts was, prior to 1773. . . 917 thousandths; since that date, . . .903 thousandths; the weight of the dollar to be the same as that of the doubloon." (On preceding page this is given as 416 grains, presumably standard; this seems to say that the dollar-size coins both of Spain and Spanish America were pegged at 418 grains standard in the 1700's and early 1800's, altho the fineness was slightly reduced in 1772 at the same time the type was changed from "pillar" (and "cross" pistareen) to the "head" type for both.) "The standards of the pistareen and its parts are not so well ascertained, but it is believed that the full weight (NOTE!) and fineness were as follows: Of the first class, 1707 to 1712, (issued by the pseudo Charles III), the pistareen should weigh 83.6 troy grains, at . . .917 thousandths fine. Of the second class, 1715 to 1771, commonly called the cross pistareen, weight 92.3 grains, fineness . . .833 thousandths. Of the third class, since 1772, usually called the head pistareen, 92.3 grains weight, ,. . .and 813 thousandths fineness. These last are distinguishable from the preceding class, by having the head of the sovereign on the obverse."

(Footnote to table, p122:)

"Pistareens were formerly abundant in our circulation, passing for 20 cents. In consequence of a report upon them, made by the Director of the Mint in 1827, they fell to 17 cents, but have now quite disappeared. The head pistareens were apt to be mistaken for quarters of a dollar."

(The pistareen apparently was never struck at any Spanish American mint; all Peninsular Spanish coins seen and pictured carry the reverse legend: [illegible] while their Spanish American counterparts show: HISPANIARUM ET IND REX. All pistareens or pictures of them seen show a II or 2 as mark of value; of course all Spanish American dollars show 8R as the mark of value, and -- surprisingly -- the Peninsular coins of Madrid 1773 and Seville 1777 are also marked 8R -- not 10R -- see places for lots 135 and 137 in Henry Christensen's San Cristobal Collection sale of May 12, 1962.)

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American State Papers - Finance (1832) Vol. 5 pp 585-592; not properly indexed under Mint like other similar annual entries.

Long report by Mint Director Samuel Moore to Hon. Richard Rush, Sec'y of the Treasury, with tables, dated Dec 27, 1826, and transmitted by Rush to President John Quincy Adams January 16, 1827, and by him to the Senate of the United States (19th Congress), January 17, 1827.

"ASSAY OF FOREIGN COINS.

(Submitted by Mint Director in response to request in Senate resolution of May 10, 1826.) . . . .

"Average weights, derived from as many trials as practicable within the dates mentioned, are uniformly taken as the basis of calculation. . (Same for assays.)

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Date	Notes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1707-1712	Chas. II [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	174
1715-1724	Cross, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17[illegible]
1730-1750	Cross, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17[illegible]
1750-1771	Cross	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17[illegible]
1772-1788	[illegible] III - [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	200
1789-1801	[illegible] III - [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	200

. . .
"No change having been made for a long series of years in the regulations of the Spanish mint relative to the weight of the dollar and its divisions, the difference therein observable in the tables is to be attributed to the effect of use alone, and is found to bear a near proportion to the period of their circulation. The pillar dollar seems to offer an exception, arising, it is presumed, from the fact that, on the adoption in 1772 of a new and inferior coinage, the dollars of former emission were soon withheld from ordinary circulation. . . .

"All the divisions of the Spanish dollar are decidedly equal in fineness to the standard of the dollar itself. This point has been investigated with minute attention, and is the more distinctly stated because a doubt appears to have been entertained respecting it tending prematurely to degrade a very useful class of coins. . .

"The pistareen, though a Spanish coin, is no part of the Spanish dollar, from the standard of which it differs very conspicuously. In 1772 the pistareen as well as the dollar was reduced in fineness; at the same time the head impression was substituted in both for the devices by which they had before been severally distinguished. This denomination existed from an early date, and is still issued. Pistareens have never been made a legal tender by act of Congress; they are current, however, in many parts of the United States at the rates specified in the tables.

"The dollar of Mexico, Central America, and Peru is of the silver standard of Spain. . . ."

". . . The pistareens and . . . are excluded (from legal tender recommendations), presenting standards diverse from any hitherto recognized in our currency, or values not well adapted to the denominations of the coins of the United States. . ."

- -

Wood, Howland "The Coinage of the West Indies", Amer Jnl of Numis Vol 48 (1914), p 89-128.

Footnote, p 95:
"The pistareen had its origin in the Spanish Wars of Succession at the beginning of the 18th century, and represented two reals or a quarter of a peso of new plate. Though nominally intended for the Spanish Peninsula only, and passing there for one-fifth of the old peso, on account of the baseness of the metal; they rapidly traveled to the New World where they were extensively used in the West Indies. This piece should not be confounded with the peseta or two reals of the Spanish American mints which had the two hemispheres between the Pillars of Hercules and which passed for one-quarter of a peso."

Fig. 28, p 97, shows the mark of value on a pistareen as "2".

p 109: "This stamp is peculiar to the pistareens of Spanish mints and is still common, being met with on the issues of Charles III, Charles IV, Joseph Napoleon and Ferdinand VII." (Are there, then, pistareens of other mints?)

American College Dictionary
PISTAREEN: n 1. (In Spanish America) the old Spanish peseta. adj 2. Having little value. # Apparently a popular derivative of Spanish peseta, diminutive of peso.

PESETA: n. 2. A silver coin nominally of the value equiv to 19.3 US cents. # Diminutive of pesa weight.

- -

PAPERS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON. Julian Boyd, Ed. Vol. VII (1953) "Jefferson's Notes on Coinage", p 150-203.

~~xxxxxxxx~~ 1785, Aug. 22 (p159) George Washington to William Grayson: "Mr. Jefferson's ideas upon this subject . . . plain and simple; well adapted , I think, to the nature of the case, as he has exemplified by the plan. Without a Coinage, or without some stop can be put to the cutting and clipping of money, our Dollars, PISTAREENS &c. will be converted (as Teague says) into five quarters, and a man must travel with a pair of money scales in his pocket, or run the risk of receiving Gold at one fourth less by weight than it counts."

Thomas Jefferson's "Notes on Coinage" (March-May 1784) p 178: "The Tenth (of a Dollar) will be precisely the Spanish Bit, or ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ half pistereen (written and then deleted:) #in some of the states, and in others will differ from it but by a very small fraction.# This is a coin perfectly familiar to us all. When we shall make a new coin then equal in value to this, it will be of ready estimate with the people."

Same, Cont'd p 178: "A great deal of small change is useful in a state, and tends to reduce the prices of small articles. Perhaps it would not be amiss to coin three more peices (sic) of silver, one of the value of five tenths, or half a dollar, one of the value of two Tenths which would be equal to the Spanish pistereen, and one of the value of 5 coppers, which would be equal to the Spanish halfbit. We should then have five silver coins, viz:

"1. the Unit or Dollar.
"2. the half dollar or five tenths.
"3. the double Tenth, equal to .2, or 1/5 of a Dollar, or to the Pistereen.
"4. the Tenth equal to a Spanish Bit.
"5. the five copper peice equal to .05 or 1/20 of a Dollar, or to the Halfbit."

Same, Cont'd p 181: "Should the Unit be fixed at 365 grains of pure silver, gold at 15 for 1 and the alloy of both be one twelfth, the weights of the coins will be as follows. . . . .(arith added):

the Golden peice. . . . . .265.45 grains
the Unit or Dollar. 398.18
the half dollar of five tenths. . .199.09
the fifth or pistereen. 79.63
the Tenth, or Bit. 39.82
the Twentieth, or halfbit . . . . . 19.91"

Same, Cont'd, p185: "In Virginia, where our towns are few, small, and of course their demand for necessaries very limited, we have never yet been able to introduce a copper coin at all. The smallest coin which any body will receive there is the half-bit, or 1/20 of a dollar."

THE PISTAREEN

R. H. Williamson
9-15-63

0 = sheer speculation
10 = very certain

10 (1) The name PISTAREEN was used in the late 18th century by English and French people on the Atlantic seaboard of what is now the USA and Canada, and also in the West Indies, to identify a silver coin slightly smaller and slightly more debased than a modern USA quarter dollar.

4 (2) The name PISTAREEN was not generally used by people in Spain or Spanish America.

10 (3) The name PISTAREEN (the only dictionary version) was spelled variously, including PISTEREEN on Virginia paper money, PISTOREEN and PISTOREEN.

7 (4) The name PISTAREEN designated a Spanish Peninsular (Sp Pen) silver piece marked 2R for "2 Reales" coined 1707 - 1808.

4 (5) The name Pistareen was rarely if ever applied to Spanish American (Sp Am) coins marked 2R. (Dr. Pradeau believes that the term "Pistareen" WAS applied to Sp Am 2R pieces "logically.")

10 (6) A Sp Pen 2R piece was coined quite regularly, beginning in the 1400's or earlier through 1808.

8 (7) Before 1707, the Sp Pen coin marked 2R legally (and generally actually) contained one-fourth as much silver as an 8R piece; thus it was a true fraction of the 8R piece.

6 (8) From 1707 thru 1771, the Sp Pen coin marked 2R was lowered in both weight and fineness until it had only about one-fifth as much silver as an 8R Sp Pen piece (instead of one-fourth); thus it was not a true fraction of the Sp Pen 8R piece.

7 (9) From 1772 thru 1808, the Sp Pen coin marked 2R was slightly further lowered in both weight and fineness at the same time that all Sp Pen and Sp Am coins were similarly lowered; however, the Sp Pen coin marked 2R remained with about one-fifth as much silver as in a Sp Pen 8R coin.

10 (10) The Pistareen was called PESETA (diminutive of PESA, root of PESO) in Spain; this denomination was sometimes marked 1 PESETA in 1808 and after.

7 (11) In the period 1707 - 1808, the Sp Pen silver coins lesser than the coin marked 2R were true fractions of the debased 2R coin; the Sp Pen coin marked 4R was a true fraction of the undebased coin marked 8R.

7 (12) The Sp Pen and Sp Am coins marked 8R in any coinage year legally contained the same weight of pure silver in both countries.

R. M. Williamson
4-15-63

8 (13) All Sp Am coins marked with values less than 8R were true fractions of 8R; thus the Sp Am coin marked 2R (coined from the 1500's to the Sp Am Revolution early in the 1800's) contained one-fourth as much silver as the coin marked 8R.

0 (14) Soon after its initial issue in 1707, the true silver content of the light-weight, debased Sp Pen pistareen or peseta became widely known, and they soon passed at the rate of five for a "dollar" of 8R in the Sp Pen, all over America and elsewhere.

0 (15) The early Americans had confusion between a 20¢ coin (pistareen marked 2R) simultaneously in circulation with a 25¢ coin (2R Mex); when setting up the U.S.A. coinage denominations in 1792, the 25¢ denomination (was chosen) instead of the 20¢ size (common in Europe then and later), because the 25¢ Mexican 2R coins were becoming more common in U.S.A. circulation than the 20¢ Sp Pen pistareen. It was a foregone conclusion that the Mexican 2R coins in U.S.A. circulation would out-number the equivalent U.S.A. coins for many decades, so (as with the U.S.A. silver dollar) the U.S.A. 25¢ coin followed a Mexican prototype.

9 (16) Although 18th-century Virginians regularly called a 20¢ Sp Pen 2R pistareen piece by the name "two bits", in several other states in the 18th century (and all over the U.S.A. in the 19th and 20th centuries) "two bits" means a quarter of an 8R dollar, or 25¢.

RAYMOND H. WILLIAMSON
933 Rothowood Rd.
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA 24503

Oct 11 1963

Mr. Eric P. Newman
Edison Brothers Stores Inc.
400 Washington Avenue
St. Louis 2, Mo.

Dear Eric:

Your offer of numismatic help for my History lectures at Sweet Briar College is much appreciated. (The secretary to Mr. Mosser at ANS says he will return from vacation by mid-October.) Without re-subscribing to Coin World (!), I had noted their Sept 6 report "Adult School to Offer Second Course on Coins" and cynically wondered how all the superb ANS talent happened to get trapped into all that substantial effort in the American field. Of course I'm really pleased beyond words and hope this may be the precursor of a trend. Why Montclair, N. J. instead of New York?

I'm so over-committed this fall that I can't call my soul my own. This slow reply is regretted. Among other activities, I'm First Ward Republican Chairman in this southern city.

I'd appreciate your comments on my proposed lectures, based on material accompanying my Sept 22 letter. See any pitfalls? This is really very pioneering work for me. I haven't been in a history classroom since 1924.

Your offer of numismatic material is accepted, and should arrive in time for the Nov 6 lecture; if you are willing to leave the material away from home so long I should like to use part on Nov 6 and hold it for another lecture on Dec 4, after which I'd return it promptly; otherwise, I'll be happy to return it promptly after Nov 6.

The 1783-1787 paper money would be from Bank of North America rather than "federal" as you say; I had in mind samples of the Continental Currency (a few years earlier) and of course a sample from Bank of NA would be helpful too.

A French crown dated 1781 or thereabouts would be appreciated. Samples of Spanish and Spanish American 8R and pistareen pieces (and Sp Amer 2R) would be most useful; some just before 1772 and some in the 1780's. I believe these would be enough; more might only confuse the girls. Please do NOT send any XF or UNC coins or paper, or rarities. These would not be typical of what the people used for money, and (while I shall guard them prudently at all times) I'd rather not take this unnecessary responsibility for coins of great value; same for gold, which I'd rather not include. Do you have insurance coverage, or should I provide it?

Re all the "spark erosion" talk, I find it hard to believe such counterfeiting practical; however, I can't contribute any facts. Best regards.

Ray Williamson

24503

Oct 11 1963

The American Numismatic Society
Broadway at 156th Street
New York 32, New York

Attention: Mr. Sawyer McA. Mosser
Executive Director.

Dear Mr. Mosser:

Please refer to my Sept 22 letter re my proposed lectures at Sweet Briar College. Miss Manging's Sept 25 note informed me you'd be away on vacation until mid-November (hope you had a pleasant one!)

Eric Newman's copy of my Sept 22 letter to you elicited an offer of display material from him, which I have accepted. Therefore please do not consider an ANS effort on my behalf; however, comments on the enclosed material re the lectures would be most helpful.

The accent on American material in the numismatic series at the Adult School of Montclair pleases me beyond words. All success to the many people of ANS who are participating. Wish I could attend.

Best regards.

Very truly yours,

cc Eric Newman

Raymond H. Williamson

RAYMOND H. WILLIAMSON
933 Rothwood Rd.
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA 24503

Dec [illegible]

The American Numismatic Society
Broadway at Leeds Street
New York 33, New York

Attention: Mr. [illegible]
Executive Director

Dear Mr. [illegible]:

The three two-hour, guest-lecture numismatic sessions for the Senior American History class at Sweet Briar College are now completed -- the last one was December 4. Preparation for these classes took a vast amount of my time -- perhaps thirty hours per session. However, in retrospect, I'm glad that I had an opportunity to give these lectures as a matter of self discipline.

The enclosed memo "Location of Key Numismatic Resources Supporting American History" (12-4-[illegible]) was distributed at the final session. I hope you agree that it was in order to include a capsulized statement on The American Numismatic Society. You will note that I did not give American History as a "suitable pre-seminar course of study" but rather emphasize the humanistic field, just as does your literature.

In case I should find myself in the position of sharing such information in the future, I'd very much appreciate a statement from you verifying the position I felt it necessary to take with respect to American History vs. the humanistic field. Of course you'd give me great pleasure by telling me that my position was unnecessarily restrictive.

Of course, I told them that Fordyce W. Mitchel (of Randolph Macon Woman's College here) was a student participant in your first Summer Seminar at ANS.

Since all the members of the class were not American History majors, it seems remotely possible that you might get a request from one of them for the summer of 1965. The only feedback (documented!) I've received is a Christmas card from one Elvira McMillan:

> ". . .I have never thought about the finances of the people or the government in the colonial times, and consequently I hadn't realized the complexity of the system. You certainly brought a new light on the financial aspects of our early history.
>
> "I thoroughly enjoyed seeing the actual coins and paper money used (then)."

Seasons greetings to friends at ANS.

Very truly yours,

Ray Williamson

Raymond H. Williamson

Encl.

RAYMOND H. WILLIAMSON
933 ROTHWOOD RD.
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA 24503
Dec 15 1963

Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis 5, Missouri

Gentlemen:

The 16 coins and two pieces of paper money, as listed in your October 28 letter, were returned yesterday.

These items were all used -- along with some of my own material -- during visiting lectures at the Senior American History 215 Class at Sweet Briar College on November 6 and December 4.

You have a copy of my August 15 1963 letter to Dr. Anne G. Pannell, President of Sweet Briar College, with accompanying list of "'Special Interest' Resource Books." It may interest you to know that of all those listed, the one most useful for this particular subject (Financing the American Revolution and the Critical Period) was:

Bolles, A. S. "Financial History of the United States," Vol. I: 1774-1789. (1879).

This letter is to convey my warm appreciation for the loan of your material. It added immeasurably to the sense of realism of the related material from reference books and manuscripts. Numismatic material such as you made available is sufficiently useful (and portable!) that it would certainly be very useful to others if they knew about it.

Very truly yours,

Raymond H. Williamson

Raymond H. Williamson

RAYMOND H. WILLIAMSON
933 Rothowood Rd.
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA 24503
Dec 15 1963

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis 5, Missouri

Dear Eric:

There are enclosed copies of letters, all self explanatory:

12-15-63 to Mosser of ANS
12-15-63 to Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society
12-4-63 memo for American History Class at Sweet Briar College:
"Location of Key Numismatic Resources Supporting American History."

The Education Society letter is separate from the present one because I felt you might like a letter strictly sticking to the subject without all the chit-chat that is likely to be in this one!

Your offer to loan some coins for the SBC classes certainly worked out fine and is very much appreciated. The first time I passed around some of the coins, I placed coin and an explanatory card in one of the transparent heavy plastic envelopes. This worked out fairly well, but the card always covered a part of the coin. At the second session, I tried a method which worked much better. I placed coins in alternate pockets in one of the flexible plastic coin-display transparent pages; sections from such pages were cut out to fit in the box when the coins were returned to you. The explanatory cards are placed in the pockets not used for coins, with a heavy arrow on each to show to which coin it applied. Coins appear in diagonal rows as on a checker board. This was written up in Coin World a while back, and I like the method very much; I can't lay a hand on the reference right now. A couple of items they didn't mention are: (1) When pages are in a notebook cover -- which they should be for convenient carrying -- heavy coins such as crowns should be placed near the bound side of the page if possible to avoid "whopping" against underlying coin when turning pages; better still, arrange successive pages so that all coins lie over cards and vice versa. (2) It is an absolute necessity to seal all pockets shut with a hot flatiron or equivalent; otherwise the coins are forever falling out.

Some of your coins had broken out of their envelopes on the way from St. Louis, so I tried to pack them in such a way that this would be highly unlikely for the return trip. I sent you back some samples of the broken envelopes to show you what is meant.

Preparation for the SBC classes took so much time that my mail and desk as well as many home projects are in a chaotic state; I guess it was worth it, though.

Did you see the superbly good item by Pridmore on the Pistareen ("Notes on Colonial Coins") in the Oct Numismatic Circular (Spinks)? Don't miss it! Now we know what Jefferson was talking about when

CABLE ADDRESS
NUMISMA NEW YORK

TELEPHONE
AUDUBON 8 3030

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
(FOUNDED 1858 · INCORPORATED 1865)
BROADWAY BETWEEN 155TH AND 156TH STS
NEW YORK 32, N.Y.

January 30, 1964

Mr. Raymond H. Williamson
933 Rothowood Rd.
Lynchburg, Virginia 24503

Dear Mr. Williamson:

I was happy to learn from your last letter how successful your lectures to the American History students at Sweet Briar College had been. The information you supplied to them about the Society and other sources of information on numismatics was excellently prepared. We have no criticism of what you said about us and our Seminar program. It was indeed factual. As our Seminar operates, one with a specialized background in American History is not apt to derive as much benefit as one whose background is ancient or medieval. That does not mean, of course, that one whose interest is in American History cannot participate in the program. It is seldom that we have had an application from one whose interests were in American History. One such applicant was seriously considered but he withdrew his application before the selection date.

With best regards, as always

Sincerely yours,

Sawyer McA. Mosser

Sawyer McA. Mosser
Executive Director

SMM:RMg

U.S. GOVERNMENT MONEY OF ACCOUNT 1775 - 1789

DOLLARS AND 90TH'S

SAMPLE ADDITION:

$$\begin{array}{r} \$\,111.82 \\ 12.00 \\ 39.80 \\ 43.75 \\ 26.60 \\ \hline \$\,234.27 = \$234\frac{27}{90} \end{array}$$

$\left(\$\frac{297}{90} = \$3\frac{27}{90}\right)$

SEE U.S. GOV'T. DOUBLE-ENTRY ACCOUNT BOOKS, 1775 - 1789, NATIONAL ARCHIVES, RECORD GROUP RG-104.

PAPER MONEY DENOMINATIONS (REV. WAR)

(FEDERAL) CONTINENTAL			MASSACHUSETTS							
$\frac{1}{6}$	$5	$40	1d	1/4	4/-	9/-	£1/-/-	£15/-/-	$1	$200
$\frac{1}{3}$	6	45	2d	1/6	4/6	10/-	1/4/-	20/-/-	2	
$\frac{1}{2}$	7	50	3d	2/-	4/8	11/-	1/10/-	21/-/-	3	
$\frac{2}{3}$	8	55	4d	2/6	5/-	12/-	1/16/-	25/-/-	4	
1	10	60	6d	2/8	5/3	14/-	2/-/-	30/-/-	5	
2	20	65	8d	3/-	5/4	15/-	2/8/-	70/-/-	7	
3	30	70	9d	3/4	5/6	16/-	2/2/-	80/-/-	8	
$4	$35	$80	1/-	3/6	6/-	18/-	£5/-/-	£100/-/-	$20	

RHW 10-63

ENGLISH "SPECIE" OR HARD MONEY - 1700's

GOLD - MONEY OF PRESTIGE

£1 = 20S = 240d

¼ GUINEA = 5/3d
½ GUINEA = 10/6
1 GUINEA = 21/- = £1/1/- (SIZE OF #5 GOLD)
(NO £ COIN)

SILVER - MONEY OF TRADE

6 PENCE = 6d (DIME SIZE)
1 SHILLING = 12d
½ CROWN = 2/6d
1 CROWN = 5/- (DOLLAR SIZE)

} ALMOST UNKNOWN IN AMERICA, RARE IN ENGLAND

COPPER - MONEY OF THE POOR

1 FARTHING = ¼d
1 HALF-PENNY = ½d

} UNCOMMON IN AMERICA

(NO PENNY COIN)

RNW 10 63

MONEY OF ACCOUNT - STERLING IN ENGLAND - 1700's

£ = POUND ($4.44+)
s = SHILLING ($0.22+)
d = PENCE ($0.018+)

£	s	d
3	18	6
	3	6
10	13	9
2	5	-
17	-	9

ADDITION:

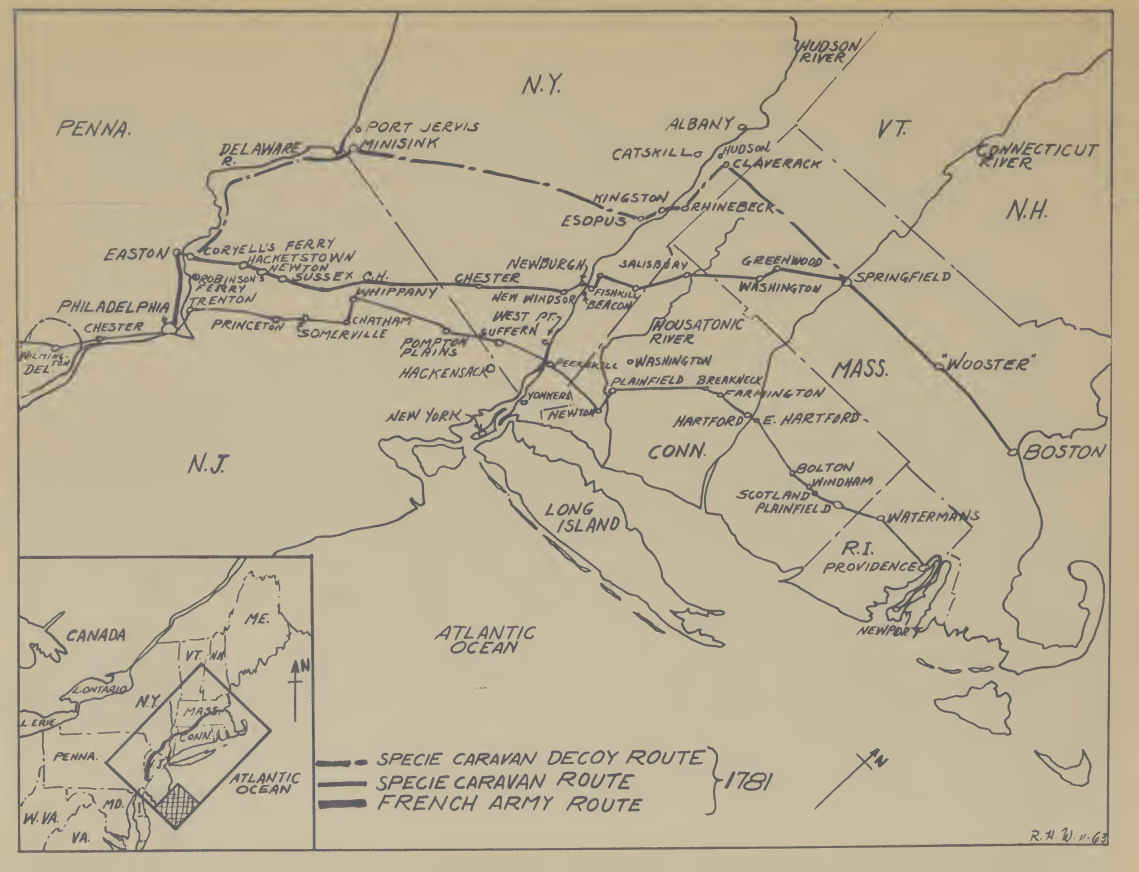
= £17/-/9

1£ = 20s = 240d
1s = 12d

COMMON COINS
SPANISH-AMERICAN SILVER MONEY

8 REALS — $1 ←
4 REALS — 1/2
2 REALS (2 MEX. BITS) — 1/4
1 PISTAREEN (2 SPANISH BITS) — ~ 1/5 ←
1 REAL — 1/8
1/2 REAL (MEDIO) — 1/16
1/4 REAL (CUARTINO) — $ 1/32

RHW 10-63


PENNA.
N.Y.
HUDSON RIVER
ALBANY
VT.
CONNECTICUT RIVER
N.H.
DELAWARE R.
PORT JERVIS
MINISINK
CATSKILL
HUDSON
CLAVERACK
KINGSTON
ESOPUS
RHINEBECK
EASTON
CORYELL'S FERRY
HACKETTSTOWN
NEWTON
SUSSEX C.H.
ROBINSON'S FERRY
TRENTON
PHILADELPHIA
CHESTER
WILMINGTON DEL.
PRINCETON
WHIPPANY
CHATHAM
SOMERVILLE
POMPTON PLAINS
SUFFERN
NEWBURGH
CHESTER
NEW WINDSOR
WEST PT.
FISHKILL BEACH
SALISBURY
GREENWOOD
WASHINGTON
SPRINGFIELD
HOUSATONIC RIVER
PEEKSKILL
WASHINGTON
HACKENSACK
YONKERS
NEWTOWN
NEW YORK
PLAINFIELD
BREAKNECK
FARMINGTON
MASS.
"WOOSTER"
HARTFORD
E. HARTFORD
CONN.
BOSTON
N.J.
BOLTON
WINDHAM
SCOTLAND
PLAINFIELD
WATERMANS
LONG ISLAND
R.I.
PROVIDENCE
NEWPORT
ATLANTIC OCEAN
CANADA
ME.
VT.
N.H.
L. ONTARIO
N.Y.
MASS.
CONN.
L. ERIE
PENNA.
ATLANTIC OCEAN
MD.
W. VA.
VA.
SPECIE CARAVAN DECOY ROUTE
SPECIE CARAVAN ROUTE
FRENCH ARMY ROUTE
1781
R. H. W. 11-63

MONEY CONVERSION TABLES FOR BOOKKEEPING OF INTER-STATE TRADE (1782)

VALUATIONS IN "CURRENT MONEY" OF LOCAL AREAS ↓ VS: ↓	STERLING MONEY (ENGLAND)	GEORGIA MONEY (GA)	"LAWFUL MONEY" VA. MASS. CONN. RI. NH	PROCLAMATION MONEY" (PA. NJ MD DEL)	YORK MONEY (NY NC)	SO. CAR. MONEY (SC)
a/c-BOOK STATE MONEY / a/c-BOOK STERLING %	100 %	111 %	133 %*	167 %	178 %	722 %
STERLING a/c-BOOK UNITS (ENGLAND) 1£ STG.	240d	266 2/3 d	320 d	400 d	426 2/3 d	1726 2/3 d
STERLING a/c-BOOK UNITS (ENGLAND) 1S STG.	12d	13 1/3 d	16 d	20 d	21 1/3 d	86 2/3 d
STERLING a/c-BOOK UNITS (ENGLAND) 1d STG.	1d	1 1/9 d	1 1/3 d	1 2/3 d	1 7/9 d	7 2/9 d
COMMON SILVER COINS: 8 REAL MEXICO ($1) =	57 3/5 d EXCHANGE 54d a/c BOOK 52d METAL VAL.	60d	72 d	90 d	96 d	390d
1 PISTAREEN SPAIN (2 SPAN. BITS. ~$1/5) =	11 1/4 d	12 1/2 d	15d	19d	20d	81d
1 REAL MEXICO (1 MEX. BIT. $1/8) =	6 3/4 d	7 1/2 d	9 d	"LEVY" ~DIME 11 1/4 d	12 d	48 3/4 d
1/2 REAL MEXICO (1/2 MEX BIT. "MEDIO" $1/16) =	3 3/8 d	3 9/4 d	4 1/2 d	"FIP" ~1/2 DIME 5 5/8 d	6 d	24 3/8 d
"LAWFUL MONEY" VA MASS CONN RI NH (1d) =	3/4 d	11/12 d	1d	5/4 d	4/3 d	65/12 d
8 REAL (MEXICO) ($1) =	6/25 £ EXCHANGE 9/40 £ a/c BOOK 13/25 £ METAL VAL.	1/4 £	3/10 £	3/8 £	4/10 £	13/8 £

*VIRGINIA LAW: "125%", APPARENTLY APPLIED TO THE "57 3/5 d EXCHANGE VALUE" OF THE DOLLAR (8 REALS)

RHW 10-63

[illegible] HISTORY

[illegible], Professional Staff

The American Numismatic Society
[illegible]
New York [illegible], New York

Attention: Mr. [illegible]
Executive Director

- [illegible] 1858
- [illegible] 80,000 Volume Library
- [illegible] Publications
- Public Lectures
- Member, Council of Learned Societies (1937)

In 1964, [illegible] will be given for selected students in the [illegible], [illegible] American and European lecturers and consultants. [illegible] courses of study (at least one year of [illegible]) include archaeology, classics, economics, history of art, [illegible], and others in humanistic field.

In 1951, [illegible] students from Bryn Mawr College, University of California (Berkeley), Princeton University, Emory University, University of North Carolina, Harvard, University of Michigan and Columbia University.

The Smithsonian Institution
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention: Dr. V. [illegible], Curator
[illegible] Division

[illegible] P. [illegible] Education [illegible]
[illegible] Cecil Avenue
St. Louis [illegible], Missouri

([illegible] of most coins and paper money items used in class)

A Non-Profit Corporation for Education through Research and Exhibition of Coins, Currency and Historic Objects.

The National Archives
Washington 25, D. C.

Record Group [illegible]	Papers of the [illegible] Congress
Record Group [illegible]	Bureau of [illegible] (Treasury)
Record Group [illegible]	Department of the Treasury
Record Group [illegible]	[illegible] (Confederation Period)
Record Group RG-104	Bureau of the Mint
Record Group RG-	Department of State ([illegible] records of U.S. Mint)
Record Group RG-217	Records of the General Accounting Office, [illegible] (Confederation Period)

[illegible] History 215
[illegible] College
[illegible]
[illegible]

6-15-64

Ray Williamson's Library includes

"New Varieties of G & S Coins, Counterfeit Coins & Bullion; with Mint Values"
Third edition
Eckfeldt + DuBois

To which is added (p 27)
"A Brief account of the Collection of Coins Belonging to the Mint" 2nd Ed. Enlarged"
by Wm E DuBois

New York 5 1/2" by 8 3/4"
1852

104 pages + 5 "plates" & "list page of Recent Bohemian Coins (mostly Calif gold + many fanciful ones) + XVI-page 1852 Almanac
in Orig cloth (good)

Same in half leather (V. Fine - orig binding)
Nothing follows the plates; i.e. no ads or almanac.

"A Manual of Gold & Silver Coins of All Nations"
Eckfeldt & DuBois. 1842 Rebound XF
220 pages trimmed to 8" X 10 1/4" 1/2 leather

Same title page & book (1842) in orig 1/2 leather
PLUS (at end) "Supplement to the Manual of Coins & Bullion" pages 221-240 dated Dec. 1849;
PLUS a bound-in sheet 4" X 6 3/4" on MORMON COINS
dated January 10 [1850?]. Very, very POOR

June 19, 1964

Mr. Raymond H. Williamson
930 Rothowood Road
Lynchburg, Virginia 24503

Dear Ray,

I am overwhelmed by the quantity of material you have assembled on Droz and Boulton. I have been reading it steadily and will continue to do so for a few days.

I think it is a great compliment to you that Julian Boyd indicated that he relied on your assitance with respect to the matters in Volume 16, of Thomas Jefferson, with reference to coinage.

I fully realize the years and hours that went in to assembling this fantastic quantity of material and wanted to thank you for being so generous as to send it to me for perusal.

Giving me the Earl of Liverpool book was beyond the call of duty and I hope it is a duplicate.

I will try to find your friend, Hetherington, in Birmingham, and have already written to the Assay Office to see if they know him.

One of the great coincidences which I want to investigate is the fact that the present head of the Assay Office, in Birmingham, is A. H. Westwood, and it is Obadiah Westwood, of Birmingham, who was the manufacturer of the 1791 Washington one cent pieces. I have already asked if it was a relative and whether there were any family papers which have been retained.

The probabilities of my getting to Paris are minimal but I certainly will try to find out the circumstances of Droz leaving Boulton.

I want you to consider one more thing about Droz and the 1793 cents. Who but a Frenchman would make a die with the abbreviation AMERI. on a one cent piece. That leads me to

June 19, 1964

Mr. Raymond H. Williamson

believe that Droz might have cut the chain pieces and there is no reason why he did not cut the Liberty Cap, too. What I probably will find will be something entirely different than any of us expect or are looking for.

Thank you, again, for the wonderful opportunity to read your materials and I will try to get some back to you before I leave.

My primary desire was to find out who made the 1792 patterns (other than the Getz pattern) for America now that the source of the 1791 patterns has been located. Perhaps this can be determined by a study of the die punches.

Thanks, again, for your cooperation. You are a friend in deed, indeed!

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN

EPN/atb

June 23, 1964

Mr. Raymond H. Williamson
930 Rothowood Road
Lynchburg, Virginia 24503

Dear Ray,

Thank you, so much, for your list of Eckfeldt and DuBois publications. The last one you mention, namely, the 1842, which has the 1849 supplement, is one of the great rarities and should have a sample of California gold in the supplement. Usually the sheet that is bound in is a full size sheet. Your sheet must have been taken from the 1850 special edition.

I read some of your microfilm and a great many of the documents and as soon as I know what you have copied off the microfilm I will be pleased to copy some more.

One of the things which intrigues me is that it is clear that in the Spring of 1791 Grand wrote Jefferson that Boulton's contract with Droz would expire in September of 1791 and at that time Droz would be at liberty to contract his re-employment. In November of 1791 Jefferson writes to Short that the designs for U.S. coinage cannot be given to Droz, as requested, because they have not been determined upon. This show that Droz was, apparently, free and working in Paris. It certainly accounts for the period I was most concerned about and shows that Droz did not make any dies for the 1791 or 1792 Washington coinage because he did not have the proper design and was waiting for it.

I have found lots of other fascinating things in the preliminary spot reading and would like to know if I can retain them until I get back from England. If, of course, there is any chance of you working on them in the meantime, just let me know and I can return them. I could return part of the papers forthwith but not the microfilm.

Please let me know your wishes on this matter and, again, many, many, thanks.

Sincerely,

ERIC P. NEWMAN

E N/atb

June 24, 1964

Mr. Raymond H. Williamson
930 Rothowood Road
Lynchburg, Virginia

Dear Ray,

In view of the fact that you are interested in Droz, and also spent some time in Italy, I am sending you, with my compliments, an 1805 French silver Napoleonic medal, the obverse by Droz, commemorating the restoration of Venice to Italy.

Cordially,

ERIC P. NEWMAN

EPN/atb

December 14, 1964

Mr. Raymond H. Williamson
933 Rothowood Road
Lynchburg, Virginia 24503

Dear Ray:

A quick answer to your nice letter of December 9.

I am enclosing check for $5.00 for the Watson book. My copy is 1899, also, but I think it is a first edition. In any event, I can use the duplicate for exchange so just send it to me.

I am returning the auction sale catalog of Christensen and Stone and assure you that these people do not know anything much about medals or their rarity and you are just as likely as not to pick up rare items for little.

My suggestion to you is that if you feel hesitant about spending the money for bids, let me do you a favor. You bid for the items that you want in that sale. I will pay for them. You can have them from me any time in the future you wish in exchange for any American coins or paper money of equivalent value or you can have an option to buy them from me at the prices paid when you feel like it. It would be my pleasure to give you that pleasure.

I did not even see the Schulman Sale items.

In any event, bid as you see fit and I hope you get a lot of goodies in the end of the year sale.

I will write you on the other matters, shortly.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN

EPN/atb

February 3, 1965

Mr. Raymond H. Williamson
930 Rothowood Road
Lynchburg, Virginia 24503

Dear Ray:

I had already sent your materials on Droz to Don Taxay and he returned them within three or four days. He told me that he had already gathered virtually all of the material which you had gathered except that a few of the letters in the diplomatic correspondence from Europe to the State Department had escaped him. I am sure that Don Taxay will give you credit for the parts of your materials which he uses.

Apparently he has been working for a long time on this subject without indicating the extent of the work he has done and I am glad that he had the opportunity of seeing your work, regardless of the amount of it which was new to him.

It is always reassuring to have the independent work of another to check against one's own.

I, personally, enjoyed a great deal of the material and learned much from it because it was substantially new to me and I thank you for the opportunity of studying it.

I believe Taxay intends to prove that Droz did not make any of the hubs or dies for the United States Cent of 1793.

I will see Taxay in a month and will have an opportunity to discuss with him how he is getting along with his book but he is somewhat secretative about it because in the past others have endeavored to move in on some of his work.

I am glad you have already received, in good shape, the items which you loaned me.

My very best wishes to you and your wife and thanks, again, for your helpfulness.

Cordially,

ERIC P. NEWMAN

EPN/atb

July 29, 1965

Mr. Raymond H. Williamson
930 Rothowood Road
Lynchburg, Va. 24503

Dear Ray:

I am not trying to improve your morals, but thought you might enjoy reading the enclosed book entitled "Pistareens" which I recently acquired. Please return it at your convenience.

Sincerely,

ERIC P. NEWMAN

EPN:m
Enc.

RAYMOND H. WILLIAMSON
933 ROTHWOOD RD.
LYNCHBURG, VA. 24503
PHONE 703-845-6950

Aug 8 1965

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis 5, Missouri

Dear Eric:

Thanks a million for sharing with me that priceless little 1837 book "The Four Pistareens; or, Honesty is the Best Policy." Only yesterday such books were the literature of the common people, I guess.

From the book, I note that around 1802 (thirty-five years ago, in 1837) pistareens were very common but are seldom to be seen in 1837. This agrees with Eckfeldt & Du Bois (1842) p122n: "Pistareens were formerly abundant in our circulation, passing for twenty cents. . . have now quite disappeared. The head pistareens were apt to be mistaken for quarters of a dollar." Probably a more realistic story could be written identifying storekeepers as the purveyors of the "short bit" and the pistareen in lieu of the real and the quarter-dollar, when making change, rather than being the protectors of fiscal morality.

The reference to the purchase of a football for a quarter is surprising in several ways, in 1837.

By the way, I was searching everywhere for a factual write-up on the pistareen. All my needs were met by a superb item by Pridmore in Spinks Numis Circ: "Notes On Colonial Coin -- Barbados." Oct 1963, p203. Pridmore says that the Pistareen, during the period 1740-1858 "dominated the entire currency system" of the British Islands in the Caribbean.

Walter Breen is fixing to reprint and update Carothers' "Fractional Money." This week-end, I'm writing Carothers (assuming he's still around) introducing him to Breen. Hope they get along better than Breen did with Willem!

My wife and I are going on a vacation trip to England and Holland Sept 11 - Oct 3. We will probably visit Seaby's and Spinks places, and the British Museum and some places at Birmingham. We have friends at Leeds and at the Hague, where we'll spend some time. (At the latter place we'll visit the parents of the American Field Service foreign scholarship-program student who was in our home at Liverpool NY for some months just before we moved to Lynchburg.) Since I drove to the left in Panama -- maybe 5000 miles -- in the 1930's, I figure I can do it again in England if I don't start out in London.

Do you have any current projects that I might help you check out in England -- that wouldn't be week-long searches? I'd like to help out in some items you might have in mind.

Must close -- very late. Best regards! The little book about the pistareens is enclosed. Thanks for remembering me.

Ray Williamson

August 11, 1965

Mr. Raymond H. Williamson

Eric P. Newman

Dear Ray:

My friend, in Birmingham, is the Assay Master of the Assay Office. His name is A.H.Westwood. He is a most interesting gentleman and if you indicate that I suggested you meet him he might either welcome you or throw you out.

Also, while you are in Birmingham, it would be nice for you to visit the old Heaton Mint,which is now, as you know, called the Mint Birmingham. You might enjoy seeing their coining department and if you go through you can pick up a few coins off the floor for me.

By all means, when you are in Birmingham, go tosee the residence of Mathew Boulton, which is now a police dormitory, and should be arranged through the Constabulary in that area. It is where the Lunar Society met.

Naturally, you will visit the Engineering Museum, across the street from the Assay Office.

Have a wonderful trip.

Cordially,

P.O.Box 14020
St. Louis, Missouri 63178

EPN/atb

RAYMOND H. WILLIAMSON
933 ROTHGWOOD RD.
LYNCHBURG, VA. 24503
PHONE 703-845-5950

Nov 15 1965

Mr. John Willem
335 Eldersfield Rd
Manhasset, Long Island, N. Y.

Dear John:

It never rains but it pours. Two items, planned for letter of yesterday's date, but omitted:

1) In the Abner Kreisberg sale of 11-23-65 we find lot 2908: 1876 Howe Scales Shell Card. Obv. Copy of U. S. Trade dollar, the shell part. Rev. card board, "The Improved Howe Scales Centennial". Weight lbs. etc. This is No. 319 in the list put out by the Token and Medal Society. All these Shell Cards are rare and seldom offered for sale. This one is dollar size and Ex. Fine. (Est. $30.00). (TAMS Journal ref is Vol 1 no. 2, Jul 1961, p27; no plate for this one.)

2) New Biog: "David Rittenhouse" by Brooke Hindle, Princeton Univ Press, $8.50 (1964). Hindle has written "The Pursuit of Science in Revolutionary America" (1956) - have not seen; he is Prof of Hist at NYU. I have the earlier "Memoirs of the Life of David Rittenhouse" (Phila 1813) also; this earlier work is correctly described as "indispensable and frustrating collection . ." It hardly mentions the mint. However, the new book does; see Chapter XX "Liberty Cap Pennies" 1792-1795; pp 331-355, mostly about the mint. He cites some new references, which I must dig up. He also gives the following, apparently as an unsupported speculation:

Eric

"The design that finally became standard for both the cent and the half-cent contained only one significant addition -- a liberty cap! Suspended on a liberty pole, behind and slightly above the figure, was an unmistakable Phrygian liberty cap. This, of course, was a republican symbol, a symbol of liberty, but it was a French symbol which in the United States was primarily associated with the Republicans who advocated French friendship. It was a taunt to the other party, although after Robert Scot became engraver, it was a beautiful taunt. His "Liberty" emerged as a lovely young woman* in place of the Medusa-locked female who had first appeared. So long as Rittenhouse remained director of the Mint, the liberty cap remained. When Federalist Elias Boudinot succeeded to the office, he lost little time in dropping the cap from the cent; a year later, he discontinued coinage of the half-cent -- cap and all."

Very interesting, if he can prove it.

cc Newman
Breen
Sheldon

*Dr. Sheldon calls her GYNANDROID. See "Penny Whimsy", p76.

Very truly yours,
Ray Williamson

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

February 7, 1968

Mr. Raymond H. Williamson
930 Rothowood Road
Lynchburg, Virginia 24503

Dear Ray:

You were so thoughtful to send me the Report of the Monetary Commission as I do not have it in my library. I immediately noticed that the appendix contained all of the Morris, Jefferson, Hamilton, etc. reports which both of us have been fascinated by for years. Thank you for your kindness.

For a substantial period in the past I have been working on some matters concerning Pioneer gold. It has involved my opinion as to whether a United States Assay Office piece is or is not genuine as the matter was submitted to arbitration before the Professional Numismatists Guild. When the matter is concluded, I believe it will be of great interest to you.

My very kindest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

E P N/e tb

RAYMOND H. WILLIAMSON
933 ROTHOWOOD RD.
LYNCHBURG, VA. 24503
PHONE 703-845-8850

Oct 19 1968

Mr. Eric P. Newman
PO Box 14020
St. Lousi, MO 63178

Dear Eric:

Here's a book someone should pick up -- too rich for my blood, but sounds very interesting:

The Ravenstree Company
Post Office Box 5742
Pasadena, Calif. 91107

FP Catalogue 2. They pay post for cash orders. Cat Rec'd about Oct 10. All but this non-numismatic.

Lot 545 Jennings, David. An Introduction to the Knowledge of Medals. London, Printed by John Baskerville; for T. Field and J. Payne, 1764. Octavo, original calf rubbed, with the rare variant title page. An uncommon book. Gaskell 28. $75.00

Please let me know if you get it.

Still in good health and working hard at GE. How goes it with you? Very best regards.

Very truly yours,

Ray Williamson

Raymond H. Williamson

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

October 25, 1968

Mr. Raymond H. Williamson
933 Rothowood Rd.
Lynchburg, Va. 24503

Dear Ray:

It was delightful hearing from you and I am glad that you are working hard and are in top spirits.

I have just been buying a great many books for my library and it was nice to have you make a suggestion to add to it. I want to think over your suggestion a little as I avoid anything which does not relate to American numismatics.

At present I am writing a paper to deliver at ANS on the circulation of British halfpence in America. I expect to produce a book on this subject in due course involving Bungtowns and Machins Mills, etc.

The most unusual thing that has happened is that in tracking down the origin of Bungtown, I have reinterpreted a section of Shakespeare. I am enclosing excerpts from Henry IV, and Hamlet. The word "bung" and "bunghole" as used there has the same meaning as "bungtown". It has been a fascinating piece of research and is as vulgar as can be.

I am quite disillusioned at some of the professionals in the numismatic field as a whole. Some have a complete disregard for doing anything about forgeries. Today almost anything can be forged with perfection. Some dealers feel that prices will be damaged by exposing this fact and therefore the practice of selling forgeries goes on with impugnity. The attitude is that each dealer does not bother getting involved in the other dealer's morals and the wealthy collectors who come into the market as neophytes are taken to the cleaners - with no holds barred.

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

October 25, 1968

Mr. Raymond H. Williamson

In spite of all this there is still many wonderful numismatists and I am the first to admit that my research work has been one of the greatest satisfactions of my life.

My very best to you.

Sincerely,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPM/stb

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

October 25, 1968

Mr. Raymond H. Williamson
933 Rothowood Rd.
Lynchburg, Va. 24503

Dear Ray:

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ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

May 1, 1969

Mr. Raymond H. Williamson
930 Rothowood Road
Lynchburg, Virginia 24503

Dear Ray:

After I got well I started to struggle with the mound of work which accumulated and I want you to know that I have not forgotten you.

The information you sent me on the Eckfeldt and DuBois confirmed my data and the rare edition which I have been studying is the one of 1850. It is a small size and contains the same information as is in the supplement to the 1842edition. The supplemented 1842 edition and the 1850 edition are the only ones which have a sample of California gold glued in as part of the text. The 1846 publication entitled "Pledges of History" and written by DuBois only,was reprinted in the 1852, or third edition of the Eckfeldt and DuBois "Coins and Bullion".

As to the pattern set, I will shortly endeavor to see if anything can be done chemically.

My kindest regards to you and please accept my thanks for your many kindnesses, particularly calling me up to inquire about my health.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN/stb

RAYMOND H. WILLIAMSON
933 ROTHOWOOD RD.
LYNCHBURG, VA. 24503
PHONE 703-845-8950

June 8 1969

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63105

Dear Eric:

[redacted]

plan with respect to the 19 patterns of 1868-9 sent on Jan 4 before I leave on three weeks' European holiday beginning July 4. (You too expect to be away -- Indonesia -- beginning about June 27.) You had hoped to try to remove the black aluminum carbonate from a sample pattern, but your backlog of things of higher priority has so far overridden this program. You made an "off the cuff" offer of $1000 for all the material now in your possession from Mrs. McLennan; I relayed this offer and she accepted without equivocation. I phoned you to tell you this, but talked to your wife, who agreed to tell you the offer had been accepted, when you return.

I can share a superficial pedigree with you on this material, which I'm sure Mrs. McLennan would be glad to augment -- in case you're interested:

Mrs. C. W. McLennan (Gertrude M. McLennan)
3408 Landon Street
Lynchburg, Virginia 24503 703 847-8328

These patterns were the personal samples of Hugh McCulloch, (12-7-1808/5-24-1895), b Kennebunkport, Me.; moved to Fort Wayne, Ind. 1833 & m there Susan Mann 1838. He came to Washington to oppose the banking law of 3-1863 (which put state-chartered banks out of the "issue" business), but was asked to stay by Secy Treas Salmon P Chase as first Comptroller of the Currency (paper money). Chase resigned as Secy Treas 1864 to become Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. McCulloch remained to 1865 as Comptroller of the Currency, when he was appointed Secy Treas. He remained to 3-1869, when he went to London as partner in the banking House of Jay Cooke & Co. In 10-1884 McCulloch (age 76) was again appointed Secy Treas by Pres Arthur, to take the place of W. Q. Gresham, resigned. McCulloch lived his last years near Washington DC at Holly Hill Md. (See Dict of Amer Biog.) Thus, the patterns you are buying were his personal samples as Secy Treas, and have not been out of the possession of his family since they were issued. According to Mrs. McLennan, they were willed to Hugh McCulloch's son Frederick Halsey McCulloch, who moved from Fort Waynd to near Howardsville, Buckingham County, Va perhaps in the 1880's. He left the patterns to his daughter Elizabeth McCulloch, who married James Morrison of Lynchburg, VA -- UVA graduate 1898, who in turn willed them to son James Morrison, who was the first husband of Gertrude M.

McLennan (Mrs. C. W. McLennan, nee Hancock), the present owner.

Mr. C. W. McLennan died suddenly some six weeks ago -- I believe of a heart attack -- which makes it timely that the patterns be disposed of. The Morrisons had three kids, who (as I understand it) will receive portions of the $1000 you offered. Mrs. McLennan is a very gracious lady, with much strength of character, and the one son known by me is a fine young man.

There is still a Hugh (no-middle-initial) McCulloch of Alexandria Va. who showed up in Lynchburg for a family wedding yesterday.

The earlier Hugh McCulloch story is to be found in "Men and Measures of Half a Century" by Hugh McCulloch, 542 pages, 1888. I have a copy; I've been unable to find a word of numismatic interest, but it's not well indexed, or in chronological order -- so I may have missed an item or two.

Re the patterns, in addition to Judd and Adams-Woodin, see Farran Zerbe's "Pattern Pieces Seized" in The Numismatist Jul 1910 p161-168, particularly p 163:

"Notwithstanding regulations coins, and many of them, were struck in false metal. Several sets of the entire series for 1868 were struck in aluminum on order of the Secretary of the Treasury. In 1871 Mason and Co., Philadelphia dealers, advertised a set of these 16 pcs. 1 cent to $20, aluminum $100. . ."

Also see Edgar H. Adams' address to the 1910 ANA Convention in the Aug-Sep issue of The Numismatist, p 210-212, particularly p 211:

"On May 13, 1868, the Secretary of the Treasury authorized the striking at the mint of four sets of the coinage of the United States to be struck, embracing all denominations from one cent to $20, in aluminum, the Secretary bearing the expense only of the material."

See also NSA 11-1961, pp 2504-6.

Please make check payable to Gertrude M. McLennan and mail to me.

New subject. I've loaned to someone (I think not you, but want to check it out) one or two mss. books of the 1790's wherein students worked out difficult examples of interest in pounds, shillings and pence; converted from proclamation money to sterling, etc. Do you by any chance have them? I've been sloppy in my loan records.

Mrs. McLennan says I may keep for my "trouble" any one of the following three items of McCulloch memorabilia, which I still have over here for attribution:

1) Cyrus W. Field medal in bronze, 1867 by Barber, 3" diam, 1/2" rim depth, XF. Designed by J. G. Bruff. Loubat No. 77. Loubat plate shows near 4" diam, and both signatures, as on medal.

2)

2) Red wax impression of the face side of the Cyrus W. Field medal, near 4" diam, complete in every detail, except no signatures. (I formerly thought this wax specimen was the actual design done by Bruff-see Loubat No. 77 -- but it has no tool marks, and must have been struck in wax instead of lead, in a tapered collar, uniface, from die completed except signatures.) In velvet-lined case.

3) "Wreck of the Steamship San Francisco" medal, 1866, by Pacquet; Loubat No. 76, 3-1/8" diam, 3/8" rim depth, bronze, XF. Loubat plate shows same diam.

4) Waterloo medal by Benedetto Pistrucci, for Royal Mint, London; commissioned 1819, completed 1849, bronze, See Craig "The Mint" (London 1953) and W. W. Woodside "The Waterloo Medal" in TAMS Magazine, April-May 1967, p 60. Both authors agree that, despite Pistrucci's preparation of dies, but that no specimens were ever struck. See also The Numismatist Oct 1918 p 405, where it is pictured. The last two references say that impressions in soft metal and electrotypes were taken. This one is the requisite 5.3" diam with 3/8" rim depth, and looks like an excellent bronze casting. There are very fine tool marks where the rim has been lathe-turned. There is a tiny incuse casting(?) crack and several relief die(?) cracks. I suppose it is a very excellent electrotype, since the authorities agree ; on that basis I fancy it doesn't ring like a casting should, and that I can see a joining line and a trace of lead(?) around the machined edge of the rim. XF.

Which one would you have picked? I expect I'll ask for the Pistrucci medal, mainly because it is beautiful. The red wax would be second; if it had been in soft metal instead of wax, I expect it might carry a new Judd no., since it is uniface and unsigned.

Best regards. Have a good summer. Please let's hear fom you. Hope our paths cross again soon. Much to discuss.

Very truly yours,

Raymond H. Williamson

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

June 10, 1969

Mr. Raymond Williamson
930 Rothowood Road
Lynchburg, Va. 24503

Dear Ray:

I am enclosing a copy of the interesting Franklin letter about printing sheets of paper money. All we knew about the issue concerned is that its total aggregated 20,000 pounds. From Franklin's printing detail we were able to figure out the number of each denomination and the manner in which the notes were printed. This is the first record of this procedure. In other issues we knew from the statute the number printed of each denomination and often we had a sheet to study but this new information shows us the rearrangement of the individual denominations in the printing form.

Enclosed is the check to cover the patterns and I appreciate the fact that you did submit them to me. I haven't the slightest idea how I am going to remove the black spots but that is a project for a later date.

Have a wonderful vacation.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN/etb

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

June 12,1969

Mr. Raymond H. Williamson
933 Rothowood Rd.
Lynchburg, Va. 24503

Dear Ray:

Just leaving town. Thanks for the pedigree. Your decision to take the Waterloo medal is completely correct.

You once sent me a note book for filing data. You did not send me the instructions for conversation of Colonial Money and calculating interest; however, I have loads of books with this data if you need them.

Sorry my check was to you. Please endorse it to Mrs. McLellan.

Have a wild trip.

Sincerely,

ENN/atb

A NON-PROFIT CORPORATION FOR EDUCATION
THROUGH RESEARCH AND EXHIBITION
OF COINS, CURRENCY AND HISTORIC OBJECTS

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

July 28, 1969

Mr. Raymond H. Williamson
930 Rothowood Road
Lynchburg, Virginia 24503

Dear Ray:

I had a wonderful trip and hope you had one.

I was delighted to receive your new information and will check into it very quickly.

I was looking through some of my miscellaneous material and found an autograph of your friend, Pistrucci, and since you have his lovely medal, I thought you should have something to go along with it. I can't read the Italian and I am sure you can.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN/stb

THE FROGNAL BOOKSHOP LTD.

Director: Mrs E. FINER

68 Lymington Road, London, N.W.6. England

(Corner Finchley Road)

Tel: 01-435 9757; 435 7270. Cables: Finresbook London, N.W.3.

R.O. 128/134 Baker Street, London, W.1

Thank you for your Letter of Dec.6. I am afraid the delay is due to postal strike this end. Just a few titles which may be of interest.

15th March, 1971.

Dear Sir,

Herewith a short list of Numismatics Books. The list is being sent to just a few people but the items therefore are 'subject to being available'.

1) CHAFFERS,Wm: Hall Marks on Gold and Silver Plate ill....with Tables of Annual Date Letters.....a facs. of a copper-plate of Makers' Marks....a Plate of French Standard and Assay Stamps. 4th edition, revised and considerably augmented. Davy. 1872. med.8vo. 112pp uncut. unopened; orig. gilt dec. cloth boards. A fine copy. £3-00 $7-20

2) FOLKES,Martin: English Coinage; Silver and Gold; faithfully copied from the originals...Silver....from the Norman Conquest to Queen Anne (740)coins; Gold...from Edward II to William II (256 coins) Supplement (207 coins). 67 plates with 1203 coins and their reverses. London Society of Antiquaries. n.d. 67 leaves of thick paper. 4to. Fine mod. binding= ½ dec. green mor/fawn cloth; new e-ps. Fine. £32-50 $78-00

3) GOLTZ,Hubert: Graecia; sive Historiae Urbium et Populorum Graeciae ex antiquis Numismatibus restitutae libri quatuor. BRUGES 1576.1st. Latin text. Fine copper-engraved title-page, port and 2 maps; and 37 plates of coins.
bound together with:
Siciliae Historia Posterior, sive eorum quae post Pacem sub Augusto.. partam..gesta sunt..narratio. BRUGES 1576. 1st Latin text. Copper-engr. vignette on t-p (re-ated in colophon) and port by Melchior Lorich. FOLIO. (xxviii);xliv;384/88pp. indices. Old vellum, red-sprinkled edges; top margins sl. wormed; most pages sl. browned.
The scarce first edition of a work valuable for its recognition, perhaps for the first time, of the historical importance of coins and medals.
£125-00 $300-00

4) MADDEN,F.W: History of Jewish Coinage and of Money in the Old and New Testament. with 254 woodcuts and a plate of Alphabets by F.W.Fairhold. med.8vo. 1864. xii;350pp uncut. appendix, index. bcf/boards; gilt dec. spine (frayed at ends). £15-50 $37-20

5) The Milled Silver Coinage of England from Charles II to the Present Day includ. Patterns and Proofs (not includ. in the later publications) with a chapter on Maundy Money. 1925. rep. from the Numismatic Circular 1924 with revisions and additions. 141pp ill. tables, appendix. Black cl.F. £4-25 $10-20

6) VAILLANT,Jean: Numismata Imperatorum Romanorum praesantiora a Julio Caesare ad Postumum. Paris. 1692. Latin text. 4to. Vol.1 only, covering bronze & copper coins. 87 copper-engrs in text. index (xii);263pp contemp. calf, spine gilt; ends of corners worn.
A scarce work, which, although described as the first volume, does not appear to have been continued. £35-00 $84-00

7) WALSH,R: An Essay on Ancient Coins, Medals and Gems..as ill. the progress of Christianity in the Early Ages. 1828. 2nd ed. greatly enlarged.8vo.viii;143pp lith. f-p and plates of coins. orig. cl.(faded) uncut, re-backed. £5-00 $12-00

8) COLLECTION OF GERMAN EMERGENCY BANK-NOTES:
Issued after the 1914-18 War, covering nearly all German Provinces; Mostly coloured illustrated, some black/white. More than 900 different Notes. Inserted in rows of tissue in large FOLIO album-½ leather. All in Mint condititon. A scarce collection. £150-00 $360-00

Yours faithfully.

MRS. E. FINER

Eric

Raymond H. Williamson
933 Rothowood Road
Lynchburg, Va. 24503

3-21-71

Here's an off-beat source of off-beat numismatic literature. Not my cup of tea, except Folkes which is too high in price. May be of some interest to you, or pass it on.

Did the aluminum patterns clean at all well?

One more 5E yr before mandatory retirement. Well & happy, but too damn busy.

Regards

Ray Williamson.

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

March 30, 1971

Mr. Raymond H. Williamson
933 Rothowood Road
Lynchburg, Va. 24503

Dear Ray:

Thank you for thinking of me in sending the list of books available.

I, like you, am so involved in projects that numismatics must suffer. I have never even gotten around to trying to clean the aluminum patterns.

I have so much to tell you that I am going to have to wait until we meet.

I made a talk before the American Philosophical Society and am just completing it for publication. That is the highlight in numismatic experiences.

My very best wishes.

Sincerely,

ERIC P.NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN/atb

RAYMOND H. WILLIAMSON
933 ROTHWOOD RD.
LYNCHBURG, VA. 24503
PHONE 703-846-8980 384-6691

June 7 1971

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Ave.
St. Louis MO 63178

Dear Eric:

It was good to hear from you, via your March 30 letter. Whatever was the subject of your talk before the American Philosophic Society?

Do you have prices received for the aluminum patterns in Merkin's Feb 12/13 sale? Lots 877-878-883-884-886 were aluminum Judd 746-748-758-759-944, some brilliant. None of these varieties corresponds to yours. There is an interesting reference to the Hugh McCulloch set you now have in "Scott's Comprehensive Catalogue and Encyclopedia of U. S. Coins -- 1971", page 184: "Off-metal proof coins were made simply to gratify the taste of coin collectors and others who could appreciate an element of novelty, or who wished to avoid the outlay required for gold and silver. This much was frankly admitted by Mint Director James Pollock in his circular letter of July 1, 1866. Among the applicants for off-metal proofs was Secretary of the Treasury Hugh McCulloch who, in May 1868, requested four complete sets of the year's coinage, from the cent to the double eagle, struck in aluminum. Since McCulloch ordered these coins at his own instance and expense, we can infer that he did not regard their manufacture as illegal. An 1868 aluminum proof set was also among the effects of Mint Director Henry Linderman, who helped draft the Mint Act of 1873." (I've not seen Merkin's prices.)

In the Literary Miscellany Catalog 377 of Charles E. Tuttle Co., Inc., Rutland VT 05701, I bought lots 690 and 691 at $15 each plus postage; both were under the heading GLASS, with no other numismatic material in the catalog:

"690 Glass Factory. A Sheet of Unused Engraved Paper Currency issued (really unc but unissued) by the Redford Glass Factory of Redford, N. Y. Consists of two 25¢ bills, a 50¢ bill & a 75¢ bill. Engraved & printed by M. King, Troy (ca 1840). . $15.00

unifaced black & white

"The 75¢ bill has cut of both a glass blower and the factory. The 25¢ bill shows only the glass blower. Medford Glass Co. was in operation near Plattsburg 1832-1852.

"691. Same as Above. Currency for 3¢, 5¢, 6¢, 10¢, 12¢. . . $15.00."

Do you know whether these are published? I've looked quite a lot without success. Their arrangement is shown on the enclosed prints made on my handy-dandy (but slow!) 3M portable copier. The 25-25-50-75 sheet is shear cut only at left, while the other one is shear cut only at the top. They folded this one at the center to ship it and it has another light fold at one corner; otherwise unc. If you covet these, I'd gladly swap the two for your Lynchburg sheet; send them for inspection if you like. Regards.

Ray Williamson

12 State of New-York. 12

On demand **Twelve Cents** *will be paid to the bearer, in Goods, at the Store of the* Redford Glass Co.

Redford, 183

---

5 State of New-York. 5

Five Cents.

On demand **FIVE CENTS** *will be paid to the bearer, in Goods, at the Store of the* Redford Glass Co.

Redford. 183

---

10 State of New-York. 10

On demand **TEN CENTS** *will be paid to the bearer, in Goods, at the Store of the* Redford Glass Co.

Redford, 183

---

3 State of New-York. 3

Three Cents.

On demand **THREE CENTS** *will be paid to the bearer, in Goods, at the Store of the* Redford Glass Co.

Redford, 183

---

6 State of New-York. 6

On demand **SIX CENTS** *will be paid to the bearer, in Goods, at the Store of the* Redford Glass Co.

Redford, 183

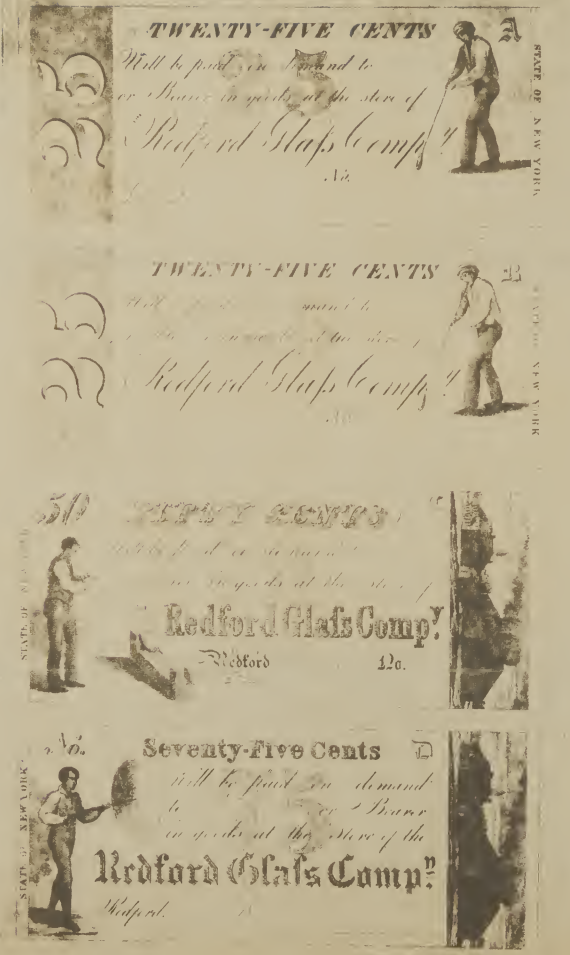
---

3 State of New-York. 3

Three Cents.

On demand **THREE CENTS** *will be paid to the bearer, in Goods, at the Store of the* Redford Glass Co.

Redford, 183


TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
Will be paid on demand to
or Bearer in goods at the store of
Redford Glass Comp.y
No.
STATE OF NEW YORK
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
Redford Glass Comp.y
No.
STATE OF NEW YORK
50
Redford Glass Comp.y
Redford
No.
STATE OF NEW YORK
No.
Seventy-Five Cents
will be paid on demand
to or Bearer
in goods at the store of the
Redford Glass Comp.y
Redford
STATE OF NEW YORK

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

June 17, 1971

Mr. Raymond H Williamson
933 Rothewood Rd
Lynchburg, Va. 24503

Dear Ray:

Your very nice letter of June 7, 1971 greeted me on my return from Europe. Numismatically, I spent a very pleasant time at the Royal Mint and talked with some of their experts. They are going into the proof business, just as our Mint is, and the idea of making a profit seems to be more important than performing their governmental function.

You asked what my topic was before the American Philosophical Society. It was "Franklin Making Money More Plentiful." The talk will be published in "The Transactions of the American Philosopphical Society", this Fall, and I will gladly send you a copy if you wish.

I will try to find out the prices realized at the Merkin sale.

As to the Redford Glass Factory, I have the sheet with the illustrations of glass blowing. I do not have the fractional sheet. I do not know where to look for the listing of these pieces as there is no New York listing of script and they would be in some general listing.

I will pick up the telephone and call you up one of these moments and have a chat with you.

Thank you very much for your thoughtfulness in writing.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN/atb

A NON-PROFIT CORPORATION FOR EDUCATION
THROUGH RESEARCH AND EXHIBITION
OF COINS, CURRENCY AND HISTORIC OBJECTS

RAYMOND H. WILLIAMSON
933 ROTHWOOD ROAD
LYNCHBURG VA 24503
PHONE 703-384-6681

May 11 1974

Dr. W. M. Kelso
Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission
Archaeological Field Office
2090 Pocahontas Trail
Williamsburg VA 23185

Dear Dr. Kelso:

Your presentation and the superb slides re the "digs" near Williamsburg were most rewarding. I'm pleased the local APVA Chapter was able to have such a good turnout to hear you -- all it takes is a good program!

As promised, I'm now giving you the reference to the publication on early Virginia Coinage. It was published by:

The American Numismatic Society
Broadway at 156th Street
New York NY 10032

This outfit celebrated its centennial in 1958, and has long been a member of the prestigious Council of Learned Societies.

The title is: "Coinage for Colonial Virginia", Numismatic Notes and Monographs No. 135 (1956); 56 pages & VI plates.

The author is Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis MO 63105

He is a member of the board of the American Numismatic Society and is also the chief promulgator of the "Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society" which has (for example) provided numismatic exhibits to fit the scene at Monticello.

I have written to Mr. G. H. North, ANS Librarian, to send you a copy of the above publication with my compliments (if it is still in print). If it is not in print, I suggest you seek it at Colonial Williamsburg or the Virginia State Library. In the meantime, I've made portable-copier reproductions of the Chapters on "Valuation Difficulties" and "Evidence of Circulation and of Hoarding" which are enclosed herewith; also copies are enclosed of a short "Additions to Coinage for Colonial Virginia" which appeared in the ANS Museum Notes in 1962, and would probably be hard to locate; same author.

I hope this material will be helpful in your research project.

Best regards and all success.

Very truly yours

Kay Williamson

Raymond H. Williamson

Encl. (2)

RAYMOND H. WILLIAMSON
933 ROTHWOOD ROAD
LYNCHBURG VA 24503
PHONE 804-384-6691

May 11 1974

American Numismatic Society
Broadway at 156th Street
New York NY 10032

Attention: Mr. Geoffrey H. North
Librarian

Dear Mr. North:

Today I was privileged to hear a presentation by Dr. W. M. Kelso, head of the Archaeological Field Office of the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, on the wonderful work they are doing re settlements of the early 1600's on the shores of the James River, near its entrance into Chesapeake Bay. Included was an excellent color-slide series, which included a Virginia half-penny of 1773 among many other items. Their digs have proven to be rich in artifacts -- for example over 200 intact wine bottles to date, of the 1600's era.

He has been in touch with libraries in England, Colonial Williamsburg, and the Smithsonian Institution among others. Not one of them told him of Numismatic Notes and Monographs No. 135 "Coinage for Colonial Virginia" by Eric P. Newman (1956). The efforts of the ANS, despite being preeminent in the field of ancient coinage scholarship and despite long-time participation in the prestigious Council of Learned Societies, seem completely unknown to American scholars working on our own heritage.

To make a one-man effort against this tide, please mail Dr. Kelso a copy of the above NNM and bill me, if it is still in print. I have already sent him a 3M home-copier duplication of the "Additions to Coinage for Colonial Virginia" by Newman which appeared in Museum Notes X (1962), since it is relatively short, expensive and presumably difficult to obtain.

The Address for NNM No. 135 is:

Dr. W. M. Kelso
Archaeological Field Office
Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission
2090 Pocahontas Trail
Williamsburg VA 23185

Thank you very much, and best regards.

Very truly yours,

Ray Williamson

Raymond H. Williamson

cc Eric Newman

RAYMOND H. WILLIAMSON
933 ROTHOWOOD ROAD
LYNCHBURG VA 24503
PHONE 703-384-6691

June 10 1974

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Ave.
St. Louis MO 63105

Dear Eric:

It was a heart-warming experience to have the good telephone talkathon a few days since. Despite retirement from gainful employment with GE in Jan 1972, I still am trapped with local commitments, each of which seems to have mushroomed say 4:1 in the interval I happened to be incumbent. Of course part of this problem is aging, but not nearly all. Well, this situation doesn't last forever. I've learned to say "NO" better than of yore, and the most time-consuming item terminates in September.

I've just given a quick leaf-through to the Newman file looking for previous references to the paper-money items I've been accumulating;(hopefully) items you would be willing to accept in swap. Your holdings which I envy are:

• Signed, numbered but uncut sheet of Lynchburg city paper money, May 1, 1862; denominations 10-15-25-30-50-60 cents. (There is good reason to believe that the 75-90-cent denominations were printed on a separate sheet which went thru press a little later, so there never was an 8-denomination sheet; however, I've never seen the 75-90 cent combination as a sheet). Note: you loaned me your sheet,Serial 16489 for all six denominations, I believe in 1962. However, I didn't locate any correspondence on it altho I have a photo and a slide. That is the trouble of having two kinds of files -- subject and "people"; one never knows where to dig.

• In your letter of August 25, 1959, you state: " . . . I have in my bank note collection two specimens of the Real Estate Bank of Arkansas, a $5 note of the Washington branch, and a $10 note of the Columbia branch." This is the bank into which in the late 1830's went all the Smithson gold which should have gone toward founding the Smithsonian Institution. I had the makings of an excellent article on this situation, and still plan to publish it. In the mean time, I'd surely like to acquire one or two notes for display purposes, in connection with the Smithsonain theme.

Now for swapping purposes (I felt I could not afford to pay you what they were worth, in case you were willing to sell), I've acquired the following:

• Two specimens of the notes of the "Branch of the Bank of the State of Arkansas at Fayetteville: A $20 note Serial 389 signed and dated July 4th, 1838. Also a $5 note Serial 151 signed and dated Jany 12th, 1838. These were bought in the auction of Coins & Currency Inc. 12-4-70 as lot 515 $5 U at $45 and lot 516 XF at $40. The description was inadequate so that I thought I would probably get notes of the Real Estate Bank. I'm no authority on paper money condition grading, but their estimates seem OK to me. Copies are enclosed made at two different exposure intervals on my portable 3M handy-dandy home copier.

• $1 note of the Vermont Glass Factory at Salisbury signed & dated June 1, 1814; believe AU. This is not rare; bought it at a VNA convention in 1971 for $6. See article in Jan 1946 Numismatist p 8 "The Vermont Glass Factory and its Notes" by Benjamin Rogers. This note is also copied on same sheet as Arkansas notes.

• Uncut remainder sheet of four notes of Redford Glass Company, Redford NY, dated 18__ (presume 1830's). Denominations 25-25-50-75 cents, with different picture of a glass blower on each and the factory on 50 & 75-cent notes. See copy enclosed. Only blemish is center fold between 25 and 50-cent denominations. Lot 391 of book catalog of Charles E. Tuttle Co. Inc., Rutland VT, May 1971 at $15 -- which I think was a good buy.

• Another remainder sheet of remainders of the same outfit dated 183_, believe U; denominations 12-10-6-5-3-3 cents; copy enclosed. This was Tuttle lot 392 also at $15, which I have not seen offered elsewhere.

I'm willing to swap my four items for your three items, or whatever other combination you might find reasonable. If the loss of yor items breaks up a collection, please forget the whole idea. Such is not the case with the ones I'm proposing.

- -

Also enclosed is page one of a letter to you dated Feb 7 1970, which never got any farther than page one; it is included herewith, albeit a little late, because the info may still be of some interest. I've never had a whisper on the items stolen in Dec 1969; if I ever do, I could absolutely identify several items by photos; others (paper money) by serial numbers; also my 1968 Assay Medal. Everything is in the bank now; most was then.

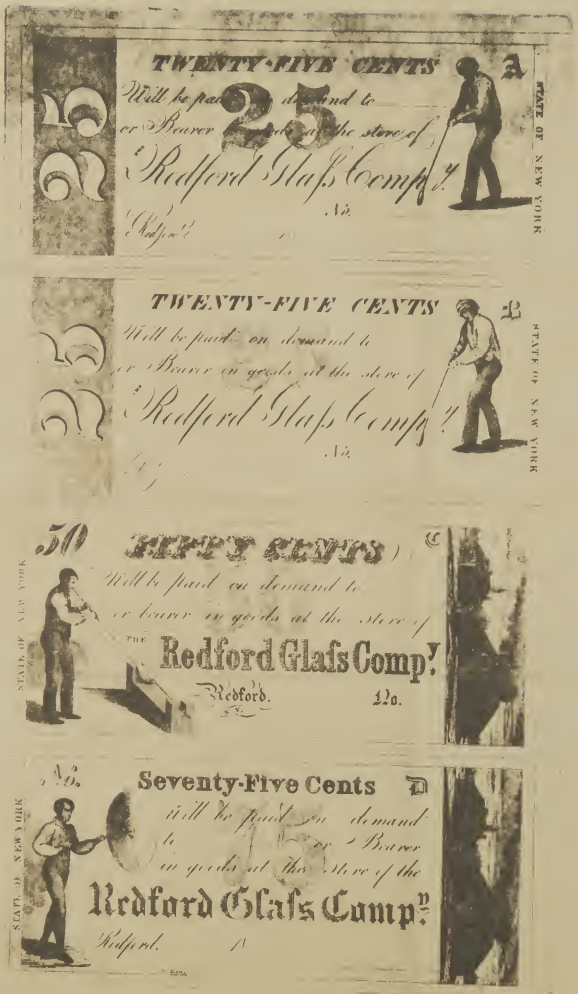
I've been racing against time the past week trying to clear the deck (unsuccessfully, I'm afraid) to get away for a car trip to New York & New Jersey for about two weeks, beginning next Wednesday; we will attend my wife's 50th reunion of High School graduation in Scotia NY; some genealogical digging at the offices of The East Jersey Proprietors (which still has an office at Perth Amboy, continuously since about 1665, and still sells land occasionaly); a wedding of the son of a fine Southern neighbor in Albany NY where he has just graduated from RPI and is marrying a NJ gal named Sforza (probably a descendent of the Duke of Milan); and more genealogical digging at the NJ State and other Libraries. So this letter almost didn't get written. However, when I review past meetings and correspondence, it has a darn high priority. There has been so much unfinished business, that can soon be gotten into, I hope.

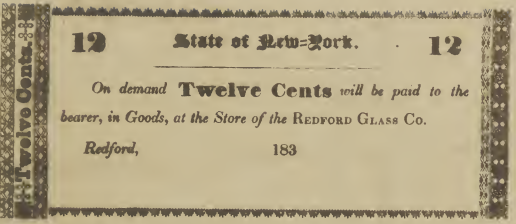
By the way, Bob Julian may visit here some time this summer. Do you know him? I've never met him, but have exchanged letters, and admire his publications -- of which he sent me a complete list, on my request.

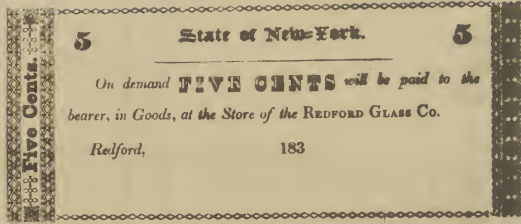
It is prudent to terminate this and get it in the mail. I surely hope you'll have a note waiting for me when I return in two weeks. By the way, I'll be happy to forward any of the notes described above if you want to see them.

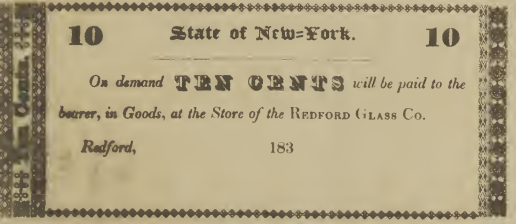
Give our regards to your wife, who "prophetically, was wearing a necklace of coins when (you) first met."

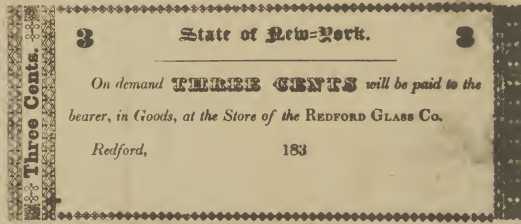
Sincerely Ray Williamson

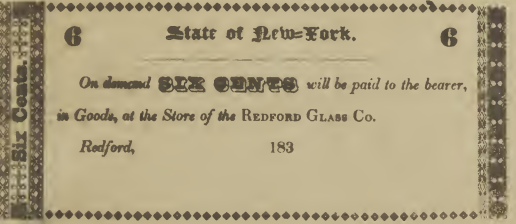

25
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
Will be paid on demand to
or Bearer on goods at the store of
Redford Glass Comp.y
No.
A
STATE OF NEW YORK
25
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
Will be paid on demand to
or Bearer on goods at the store of
Redford Glass Comp.y
No.
B
STATE OF NEW YORK
50
FIFTY CENTS
Will be paid on demand to
or bearer in goods at the store of
THE
Redford Glass Comp.y
Redford.
No.
C
STATE OF NEW YORK
No.
Seventy-Five Cents
will be paid on demand
to or Bearer
in goods at the store of the
Redford Glass Comp.y
Redford.
D
STATE OF NEW YORK

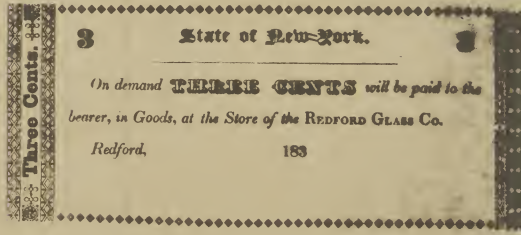

12 State of New-York. 12
On demand Twelve Cents will be paid to the bearer, in Goods, at the Store of the Redford Glass Co.
Redford, 183
Twelve Cents.


5 State of New-York. 5
On demand FIVE CENTS will be paid to the bearer, in Goods, at the Store of the Redford Glass Co.
Redford, 183
Five Cents.


10 State of New-York. 10
On demand TEN CENTS will be paid to the bearer, in Goods, at the Store of the Redford Glass Co.
Redford, 183


3 State of New-York. 3
On demand THREE CENTS will be paid to the bearer, in Goods, at the Store of the Redford Glass Co.
Redford, 183
Three Cents.


6 State of New-York. 6
On demand SIX CENTS will be paid to the bearer, in Goods, at the Store of the Redford Glass Co.
Redford, 183
Six Cents.


3 State of New-York. 3
On demand THREE CENTS will be paid to the bearer, in Goods, at the Store of the Redford Glass Co.
Redford, 183
Three Cents.

$5	Central Bank, Hollidaysburg, Pa. 1859 (Dan. W. & Co.)	XF	$ 12
$1	Scrip-Robt. Taylor, pay at Bank of North America, Phila. cor. off.	G	$ 19
$5	Arlington Bank, Washington, D.C. (Dan. W. & Co.).	G	$ 22
$1	Farmers Bank Georgetown, D.C. 1852 (WHHW).	VG	$ 17
$2	Mechanics Bank, Georgetown, D.C. 1852 (WHHW).	F	$ 12
$1	Central RR & Banking Co. of Georgia, Savannah, 12/19/61.	F	$ 19
$3	Central RR & Banking Co. of Georgia, Savannah, 12/19/61.	G	$ 27
$2	Cotton Planters Bank of Georgia, Thomasville, 1862	FR/G	$ 22
$10	Bank of Cairo, Kaskaskia, Ill., (USBH) 1839.	U	$ 19
$1	State Bank of Indiana, Pay—Vevay, 1819.	VG	$ 15
$3	Bank of Tecumseh, Mich, unsig.	XF	$ 9
$100	City Bank, New Orleans, La.	VG	$ 27
12½c	Mayor & City Council of Baltimore, Md., 1857.	VF	$ 17
$3	Colonial Bank of Can., Toronto.	XF	$ 19
$2	Bank of Plattsburg, N.Y., 1820.	VG	$ 12
$20	South Carolina RR Co., Charleston, 7/1/73 No. 12 COC.	XF	$ 17
$5	Cotton Planters Loan Assn., Unionville, S.C. ragged.	G	$ 27
$1	Briscoe, Harris & Co., Harrisburg, Texas.	XF	$ 65
10c	General Tithing Store House, Salt Lake City, 10/1/1889.	VG	$ 27
$5	Bank of Virginia, Richmond, 1852.	F	$ 17
$3	Bank of Watertown, Wisc., unsig.	U	$ 17
$1	Batavian Bank, La Crosse, Wisc., unsig.	U	$ 27
$3	Peoples Bank of Paterson, N.J. 1849.	XF	$ 19
$100	Augusta Insurance & Banking Co., 1857.	F	$ 12
$1	Central Bank, Cherry Valley, N.Y. (Rawdon & Balch).	VG	$ 19
$1	State of Minnesota, St. Paul, 1858.	F	$ 60
$5	Peoples National Bank, Helena, Montana Ct. Dep., NBN Co, unsig.	U	$ 70
$1	State Bank at Elizabeth, N.J., 1824.	Fair	$ 9
$5	Manhattan Silver Mining, Co., Austin, Nev., 187—, unsig.	U	$ 17
6c	Scrip—Redford Glass Co., N.Y., 183—, unsig.	U	$ 65
12c	Scrip—Redford Glass Co., N. Y., 183—, unsig.	U	$ 65
$1	Jefferson Bank of New Salem, Ohio 1814 (Harrison)	XF	$ 12
$2	Bullion Bank, Washington, D.C. UBN Co 7/4/62.	U	$ 12
$3	Bank of Yanceyville, N.C., (Baldwin Adams.)	F	$ 17
$1	Litchfield Bank, Conn. (BC & Co.)	XF	$ 12
$10	Bank of the United States, Phila., eagle, C temp. Counterfeit	F	$125
$50	City of ew Orleans, Munic. No. 1, (Childs.)	VF	$ 22
$10	Bank of the United States, Phila., bank bld.	VG	$ 60
$6	Peoples Bank of Paterson, N.J. unsig.	U	$ 27
12½c	Columbi Water Co., Pa., 9/12/42.	F	$ 17
$10	South Carolina RR Co., Charleston, 7/1/73, No. 12 COC.	XF	$ 15
$5	Monmouth Bank, Freehold. N.J. 1828.	VF	$ 17
$10	Farmers Bank of Orwell, Vt. 1840, cor off.	F	$ 19
$3	Geauga Insurance Co., Painesville, Ohio, 183 .	VF	$ 19
$10	Georgia Savings Bank, Macon, Ga. (K&B.)	U	$ 15
$1	Exchange Bank, Ann Arbor, Mich., (R. Lowe	XF	$ 35
$2	Cuyahoga Falls Real Estate Assn., (Jas. W. Steel.)	XF	$ 40

Senator Warren Henderson
Senate Office Building
Tallahassee, Fla. 32304

Ad in Bank Note Reporter, March 1973.

RAYMOND H. WILLIAMSON
933 ROTHOWOOD RD.
LYNCHBURG, VA. 24503
PHONE 703-845-8950

Feb 7 1970

Mailed 6-10-74

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Ave.
St. Louis, MO 63105

Dear Eric:

The sound lawyer's logic in your "An Answer to 1804 Dollar . . ." makes wonderful reading. This letter is to share (in haste, as always) a couple of quotations which came to mind as I read your material.

Francis Worcester Doughty (of cent-book fame) in his "How to Collect Stamps and Coins" (1889) has this to say re the 1804 dollar -- erroneous as usual: (p 44)

> There is something very mysterious about this 1804 dollar. The record of the mint place the number coined at 19,570, yet no specimen is known to exist whose origin in the year 1804 can be proved.
>
> There are, perhaps, a dozen dollars bearing this much-sought-for date. These, it is now pretty generally believed, are all reproductions from the original dies, struck at two different times, one set in 1821, the other in 1858.
>
> There is much reason for this belief, yet many collectors refuse to credit it, and a specimen of the 1804 dollar sold for the enormous sum of $1,000 at an auction sale held about two years ago; another sold June 26th, 1890, [this book is "entered" 1889!] brought $570. This last was one of the oldest specimens known -- that is, it has been longest before the public. The decrease in price is owing to the lack of faith numismatists now feel in the genuineness of any dollar of 1804.

The other item is from Neil Carothers "Fractional Money" (1930), footnote 10, p 75, re Jefferson stopping the coinage of silver dollars in "1806":

> 10. See Watson, 74. Jefferson had no constitutional authority for such action.

I had a "break-and-enter" here Dec. 6. They stole all my ancient Roman coins (perhaps 20 pieces, silver & bronze),

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

August 1, 1974

Mr. Raymond H. Williamson
933 Rothowood Road
Lynchburg, Virginia 24503

Dear Ray:

After your pleasant telephone conversation you were nice enough to write. I should have answered but my numismatic time was involved primarily in completing a few articles. One, an introduction to a Crosby reprint; two, an article which will be in the August Numismatist, and three, a bicentennial postal history discussion of the money used to pay postage prior to 1789. In the meantime you have apparently been running all of the cultural activities of Lynchburg, and I am sure you do it with grace and enthusiasm.

I am going to a wedding this Sunday of a girl who lives and works in the County just north of you. She teaches backwoods children anything she can think of. I imagine Charlottesville is a little nearer to her than Lynchburg. You were nice to tell me about the Arkansas, New York, etc., items you have, but I have a terrible admission to make. I have all of the sheets and the individual items which you mention. My thought is that any time you want to borrow anything for an exhibit, all you have to do is ask and it will be sent. If you would like a photocopy of the Virginia sheet I will be glad to locate it at the bank and take one. I find that the new IBM copier is a superb instrument.

Bob Julian is a good friend of mine and just called me up to tell me what he accomplished in Philadelphia and Washington.

My wife is working every day just as I do and accomplishing more. We plan to go to Afghanistan in two months which is the type of vacation we enjoy most. It was nice of you to mention my wife in your letter. One of our grandchildren is beginning to play with coins and I am hopeful that he will acquire a mild case of the disease.

I certainly hope you had a nice vacation tour as it sounds as though you do historical research all along the way. I went to a wedding in Albany last year and endeduup deploring that the Albany State Library numismatic etc., collection was burned up during a fire 60 years ago. There also was burned up thousands of books and manuscripts, one of which was the detail of the Machins Mills operations. I think I will call you up again as it is much more fun to talk to you.

My kindest regards,

Eric P. Newman

EPN:jah

RAYMOND H. WILLIAMSON
933 ROTHOWOOD ROAD
LYNCHBURG VA 24503
PHONE 804-384-6691

Aug 1 1976

Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society
6450 Cecil Ave.
St. Louis MO 63105

Dear Eric:

Enclosed with my compliments is my article on "David Edley Spence -- Signer of the Lynchburg Small Notes of 1862."

This article appeared in The Virginia Numismatist, Special Bicentennial Edition, July 4, 1976. You may already have a copy, in which case here is an extra copy.

You will note that I used a picture of your sheet of six Lynchburg City Notes of 1862 which you loaned me for copying more than a decade ago. It came out very well, and thanks again for letting me use it. Also used were some quotes from your "Early Paper Money of America" (1967). I know this book is to be superseded, but haven't seen the new one yet.

I'm proud to have had a hand in getting you on the ANS Board, and your footwork there has made me glad ever since.

In about another year, I hope to have cleared the deck enough of local activities to get into some serious writing. I have a fine library, and hope to get some good of it.

Best regards.

Encl (1)

Very truly yours

Ray Williamson

Raymond H. Williamson

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

August 2, 1976

Mr. Ray Williamson
933 Rothowood Rd.
Lynchburg, Va. 24503

Dear Ray:

I have not written you for so long I feel very neglectful, but your recent articles in Colonial News Letter and Paper Money prompt some comments.

Thanks for the credit for the Lynchburg sheet illustration. Your work produced a very interesting article. Keep it up.

As to the Colonial News Letter, p. 545, your praise of Ballay's article has led me to tell you that the subject was thoroughly written up in 1901 by Andrew Davis in Currency and Banking in Massachusetts Bay, Part I. There are several chapters devoted to it and although many references are cited in the Ballay article, this one was not. These things can happen to anyone, as I know only too well.

I have struggled the last few years to get two books completed, one for ANS for the Bicentennial and a complete revision of Early Paper Money of America which will be finished momentarily. A copy of the latter will be mailed to you by the publisher as a token of my appreciation of your numismatic cooperation with everyone, including me.

My kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

EPN
atb

ERIC P. NEWMAN

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

August 4, 1976

Mr. Raymond H. Williamson
933 Rothowood Road
Lynchburg, Va. 24503

Dear Ray:

My letter crossed yours so we must have been thinking about each other at the same time.

Thank you very much for sending me the Lynchburg article which of course I already had read the minute I saw your name on it.

I have done everything I could at ANS to put American numismatics high on their list of priorities and believe that substantial accomplishment has been made by Ted Buttrey, the Norwebs, Harry Bass and myself who have urged it.

There is a Modern Coin Committee, of which I am Chairman and which will try to accomplish something and I would like to suggest that you might be a very effective member. Before I ask for approval to add to the committee, I want to be sure the committee is going to do something.

Kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

EPN/atb

ERIC P. NEWMAN

NON-PROFIT CORPORATION FOR EDUCATION
HROUGH RESEARCH AND EXHIBITION
OINS, CURRENCY AND HISTORIC OBJECTS

RAYMOND H. WILLIAMSON
933 ROTHOWOOD ROAD
LYNCHBURG VA 24503
PHONE 804-384-6691

Oct 17 1976

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Ave.
St. Louis MO 63105

Dear Eric:

This will confirm some of our phone conversation on Sept 5, and add a couple of items. I seem to have lost your last two letters (both unanswered), altho I remember most of the contents.

I'm really appreciative of the complimentary copy you sent me of your "Early Paper Money of America," 2nd Ed. There seem to be quite a lot of changes -- and as with the 1st Edition -- the book is definitive and superbly done. It is treasured.

Re your contributions to the ANS Bicentennial volume "Studies on Money in Early America" -- when I phoned, this book was loaned out to a young local collector and I hadn't read it, altho I have now. This publication also is simply top drawer. And what an all-out complimentary review your Bungtown article (Chap. 10) received from Walter Breen in his "Bristles and Barbs" column in Coins magazine, Nov 1976 p 50. While he threw a brickbat at your article on the 1792 gold pattern (Chap. 12), I've never before seen him so positively enthusiastic as about your Chap. 10; perhaps the subject matter was especially appealing to him.

During our phone conversation, I expressed regrets at my inability to properly serve on the ANS Committee as you proposed, but was honored to have been considered.

In your "Bungtown" article in the 1976 ANS book, you refer to the sin-city situation which prevailed in the 1700's in the tri-state area around North Swansea and Reheboth, Massachusetts. This past week, I tripped over the enclosed serial genealogical article -- this Chapter on counterfeiting -- which seems to be unlisted in the publications of Scott, Glaser, Smith et al:

"Early Reheboth (MA) Families and Events -- Early Counterfeiting,"

by Richard LeBaron Bowen of Reheboth, in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register Vol XCVI (Oct 1942) pp 345-360. I have no convenient access to Bowen's books which you cite (p 165) "Rhode Island Colonial Money and its Counterfeiting" (Providence 1942) and "Early Reheboth" (Reheboth 1945), so I don't know how much detail he covers therein re counterfeiting; also I recognize you may already be familiar with the enclosure. However, the wealth of interesting detail in the NEH&GR enclosure had to be shared with someone. Pass it along if you already have it.

Best regards.

Very truly yours

Ray Williamson

Encl - 1

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

June 21, 1978

Mr. Raymond H. Williamson
933 Rothowood Road
Lynchburg, VA 24503

Dear Ray:

Your recent letter to the Coin World editor intrigued me even though I did not know who wrote it until I reached its end.

The reason you should not find any statement of Mint policy as to continued use of dies after year end is that such a practice violated the specific provision of the law. The Mint Act, as you know, provides that coins must be struck the year of their dating, thus there would be an admission of violation. To explain that unhardened dated dies were modified in later years would not be a violation, but would show they were not too efficient in that they could have waited to put the final figure of the date on when they needed to.

As you probably know, there is an 1805 quarter which was struck and the obverse die of which was redated 1806 and used again for striking. I have examples from both before and after the die was modified. Perhaps the die was annealed, but perhaps not. This would seem to contradict what Parson had said.

My kindest personal regards to you.

Sincerely,

Eric P. Newman

jah

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

October 6, 1978

Mr. Ray Williamson
933 Rothowood Road
Lynchburg, VA 24503

Dear Ray:

[redacted]

Jim Spilman advises me that you were going to work up a reply to Walter Breen's calculation as to the English copper coins which I mentioned in my article in the Centennial publication of ANS. I did make a mistake in calculation, but so did he. If you want me to look over what you have written in its present state I will be delighted to and to help you finish it in any way I can. If, however, you want to finish it without my interjection I will, of course, be delighted.

In any event, I am glad for the opportunity to say "hello" and to send you my very best.

Cordially,

Eric P. Newman

jah

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

December 11, 1978

Mr. Ray Williamson
933 Rothowood Road
Lynchburg, VA 24503

Dear Ray:

You started to write an article on the subject of English Copper coin sent to Boston and I had hoped you would complete it. I finally wrote something and want to know if it coincides with your thinking. It is enclosed for your review. Please make suggestions to improve or change it. I am sending it to Jim for his review also as I plan it will be submitted by him to Breen before CNS publication.

My life is still one big rat race of excitement. I am still working, still travelling and still researching. I know you are enjoying your fountain of activities.

My very best to you for the holidays.

Sincerely,

Eric P. Newman

jah

Encl.

cc: Mr. James Spilman/W-Encl.

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

December 3, 1980

Mr. Raymond H. Williamson
933 Rothwood Road
Lynchburg, VA 24503

Dear Mr. Williamson:

You were so thoughtful to send the circular letter with respect to books which are available. The primary news is that within about a month I am going to open a numismatic museum in St. Louis at a bank and it will be open to the public for the future. I have been slaving to get it constructed and to develop interesting exhibits. You will be pleased to know I have two cases devoted to numismatic books. My research projects have had to wait while this museum development was taking place. I sincerely hope that everything has gone well with you and that you are still deriving excitment from the world of numismatic research.

If there is anything I can do for you at any time, please do not hesitate to call on me.

Sincerely,

Eric P. Newman

jah

Ladies & Gentlemen:

"The Scholar's Bookshelf" Fall/Winter catalog, mainly of reprint remainders, includes so many books of numismatic interest (and at very low prices!) that I am herewith sharing some of their offerings to those who have helped my library. A photocopy of excerpts from this catalog is enclosed. Some of you may find unfamiliar items, second copies or stock. You may wish to get on their mailing list if you're not already on it.

Also, still in print when last I checked was NUMERO UNO of U.S. numismatics, the reprint of Fractional Money by Neil Carothers (1930/1967). It is offered at $13.50 by Augustus M. Kelley, Publishers, 305 Allwood Road, Clifton NJ 07012.

Bob Julian tells me that the rare Totten volumes on The Great Seal of the U.S. are superseded by The Eagle and the Shield, No. 044-000-0153-9 at $12 (no author listed) GPO.

And there's the new blockbuster Money & Exchange in Europe and America 1600-1775, A Handbook (1978) by John J. McCusker. It is available at $26 from Chapel Hill. A photocopy of the review of this book in the VA Magazine of History & Biography Oct 1978. Have fun!

Sincerely

Ray Williamson

Raymond H. Williamson
ANA 9482

Encl - 2

Extracts from The Scholar's Bokkshelf. Combined University Press and Scholarly Imprint. Fall/Winter Sale. 154 Publishers. Sale Ends April 30, 1981.

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___	3053	19.50
___	3054	8.95
___	3059	4.75
___	3060	9.95
___	3061	6.95
___	3062	14.95
___	3063	17.50
___	3064	5.95
___	3065	4.95
___	3066	7.95
___	3067	44.50
___	3068	5.95
___	3069	8.75
___	3071	16.95
___	3073	3.45
___	3077	10.95
___	3078	4.95
___	3079	10.95
___	3080	7.95
___	3081	6.95
___	3082	4.95
___	3084	2.50
___	3085	3.50
___	3086	4.95
___	3087	2.95
___	3088	5.95
___	3089	4.95

Cat. Qty.	No.	Sale Price
___	3090	$ 4.95
___	3091	13.75
___	3092	9.75
___	3093	3.95
___	3094	6.75
___	3095	5.95
___	3096	9.95
___	3097	49.50
___	3098	7.95
___	3099	3.95
___	3100	16.50
___	3101	5.95
___	3102	8.75
___	3103	3.95
___	3104	9.95
___	3106	3.95
___	3107	79.50
___	3108	16.50
___	3109	4.95
___	3110	22.50
___	3111	6.75
___	3112	12.95
___	3113	25.00
___	3114	16.50
___	3115	16.95
___	3116	4.50
___	3117	7.50
___	3118	29.50
___	3120	4.50
___	3121	9.50
___	3122	25.50
___	3123	5.95
___	3124	8.75
___	3125	6.95
___	3127	5.95
___	3128	4.95
___	3129	8.95
___	3130	24.50
___	3131	5.95
___	3132	5.95
___	3133	9.95
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933 ROTHWOOD ROAD
LYNCHBURG, VA. 24503
PHONE 804-384-6691

Jan 18 1981

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis MO 63105

Dear Eric:

The comments in your Dec 3 letter re a "numismatic museum in St. Louis at a bank" interest me because I wonder if your efforts took you into early bank furnishings. I'm enclosing a photocopy of Grover Brinkman's article "Illinois' First Bank: Notes and Building Still Survive" in Bank Note Reporter for Nov 1980 p 8. I wrote the author, but he could tell me nothing re the inside decor. (He at Nashville & High Sts., Okawville IL 62271)

The reason I'm interested is that in 1973 & 1974 I visited and had extensive correspondence with the APVApeople (Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities) at Petersburg VA and their HQ at Richmond VA re their restoration and placing on the Petersburg Tour the old Farmers Bank there (Petersburg) built in 1817. At that time I found very little factual data pre-1900 and none pre-Civil War. However, they had quite a bit to begin with and seem to have done well. You might be interested in corresponding with them: GOOD PIX IN BROCHURES.

Historic Petersburg Information Center
400 East Washington Street at Exit 3, I-95
Petersburg VA 23803

or

Petersburg Chamber of Commerce, Dept F
PO Box 928

Petersburg VA 23803 (Phone 804-733-8131)

APVA had a lot to do with getting it started; I don't know who is in charge at Petersburg now, but their HQ address at Richmond is:

APVA
2705 Park Ave.
Richmond VA 23220

There are some more pix of a restored bank in Coin World 11-12-80/p 25 by Gerald Stabinsky; the bank is Columbus OH. If you need a copy, I can oblige with Xerox, but quite large for convenient copying.

The main thrust of my half-inch file on the Petersburg bank is that that they bought some original printing plates at a great price and were starting to make copies in violation of the Hobby Protection Act. They now sell them as souvenirs, in marginal conformance with said act.

Re bank furniture, I corresponded with Charlie Affleck, John A. Muscalus, a "restored" bank at Harrisonburg VA, ANA HQ, DAR Washington, VNA people, etc. without any help being found.

Hope some of these angles may be helpful -- or maybe you can help Petersburg. Best Regards.

Sincerely
Ray Williamson

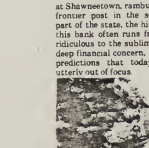
Encl - 1

Illinois' First Bank: Notes and Building Still Survive

What might be dull statistics tracing the history of the nation's financial institutions large or small, could never apply to Illinois' first bank. Built

By Grover Brinkman

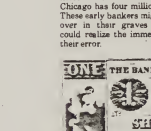
on the levee of the Ohio River at Shawneetown, rambunctious frontier post in the southern part of the state, the history of this bank often runs from the ridiculous to the sublime, from deep financial concern, to inept predictions that today seem utterly out of focus.



The old bank building, the first in Illinois, was falling into ruins when it was restored, using the original bricks.

From its earliest days, Shawneetown was a bustling, wide-open town. Legend has it that once the bank building was completed on the levee, business leaders from Chicago came downriver to negotiate a loan. They were turned down, however, for the new bankers didn't think that Chicago would ever be more than "a wild onion patch."

Chicago became a village in 1833, a city five years later. Today the population of Shawneetown is about 450, while Chicago has four million souls. These early bankers might turn over in their graves if they could realize the immensity of their error.



In contrast to the well-worn state of most surviving Shawneetown notes is this proof of an 1840s $1.

Shawneetown, home of Illinois' first bank, is really a tale of two cities. It was spawned by the river, later killed by the river. But it refused to die in entirety. The ruins of the old bank have been rebuilt, to stand as a historic site on the riverside, in the shadow of a huge bridge that leads to the Kentucky shore.

It was this mighty Ohio and nearby salt springs that first brought Shawneetown into being, with its frontier bank. And it was devastating floods — some so severe that large steamboats left the channel of the river and navigated down the town's main street — that brought about the exodus of most oldtowners to a flood-free settlement on the bluffs known as New Shawneetown, following the 1937 Ohio Valley flood.

Shawneetown has seen the best of times and the worst; it has been through ages of wisdom and ages of foolishness. In the move to higher ground following the 1937 flood, a goodly number of the "river rats" refused to leave the old town, now a settlement of diverse images. The larpaper shacks are interspersed with fine old homes, some of them crumbling into dust. The historic house built by John Marshall in 1806, later turned into a bank, is augmented by a more spacious structure up the street two blocks known as "the second bank," an imposing building patterned after an ancient Grecian temple. It, too, has suffered from time and neglect, and is now being restored by the state.

In 1810, eight years before Illinois became a state, the Congress of the United States authorized the establishment of a post office at Shawneetown to serve a vast wilderness that now encompasses the states of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri.

Although the Ohio River was largely responsible for the birth of original Shawneetown and its frontier bank, salt, too, played a famous (and infamous) part in the life of the community. For many centuries Indians had processed salt from the salt springs of the nearby Saline River before the white man had penetrated the wilderness here.

The north end of Shawneetown, just a few blocks from the frontier bank, was built on an Indian mound where once lived the Shawnees. It was from this tribe that the town got its name. Salt was a precious commodity in the wilderness, so it was only natural that the white man took over the salt-making operations from the Indians. This move spearheaded the establishment of the bank, for suddenly this was a thriving business of extreme profitability for the alert business man.

Still standing near Shawneetown on a site known as Hickory Hill is a 143-year-old three-story mansion once owned by John Hart Crenshaw, whose money flowed into the new bank at Shawneetown in times good and bad. Crenshaw at one time was reported as paying one-seventh of all the taxes levied in Illinois. Evidently he housed slaves in this large mansion and used them to operate his salt mines at the foot of the hill. The whipping posts in the garret of this old house, even today, tell the infamous story of this man's greed at the expense of his fellow man.

At what date the first white settlers concentrated at Shawneetown is unknown. But in 1809 one visitor from the east found "a greater evidence of business at Shawneetown than any encountered west of Pittsburgh."

At that time, such a thing as regular commerce was unknown. All foreign goods was brought from New Orleans in keelboats towed with ropes or pushed with poles by the hardy race of boatmen up the current of the Mississippi to the mouth of the Ohio, or else came in by wagon from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and floated downstream.

After the War of 1812, when American began to spread its wings, Shawneetown's fortunes suddenly appeared exceedingly bright. Until this time, trade depended on barter. But finally Easterners seeking their fortunes in the West arrived with cash. With this cash, government land was purchased for $2 per acre, and loss in Shawneetown, which had joined Washington, D.C. as the only two towns in the nation to be laid out by the federal government, were bought up by speculators dreaming of huge profits.

It was John Marshall, a local man, who first saw the need for a banking institution, and it was his home that gave birth to Illinois first bank. In 1813 it was started as a private deposit and lending institution. From his home here, hard on the levee, Marshall operated his bank, the new post office, and a wholesale and retail business, getting his supplies from boats on the river at his back door.

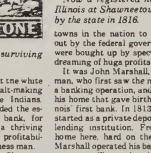
The bank, legally designated as the Bank of Illinois, was chartered by the state in 1816. The vault of the bank was a pit dug beneath the floor, in which was placed a Kentucky whiskey barrel, with the trapdoor covered with a strip of carpet. A bank official armed with a gun, slept above the pit nightly. There was never a recorded robbery here.

The Marshall home, constructed in 1808 of bricks kilned on the site, presumably was the first dwelling of its kind in this vast wilderness

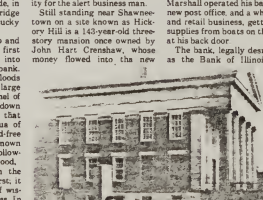
Now a registered historical site is the restored Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown. Founded in 1813, it was chartered by the state in 1816.

tract, contrasting sharply with the log cabins and crude wooden buildings of its day.

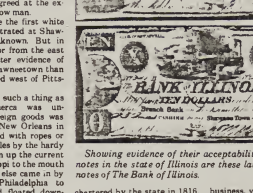
Now at long last, after tourists stole many of its bricks, this historic building has been rebuilt of its original material, and is a registered historic site.



An extremely early issue for a "Western" bank is this 1818 $10 note of The Bank of Illinois. Note the earlier spelling of the town name as Shawanee Town.



Shawneetown, Ill., is home to another impressive old bank building, The First National, with its classic doric columns and Greek architecture. It is now undergoing restoration.



Showing evidence of their acceptability as the first bank notes in the state of Illinois are these late 1850s $5 and $10 notes of The Bank of Illinois.

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Shawneetown, Ill., is home to another impressive old bank building, The First National, with its classic doric columns and Greek architecture. It is now undergoing restoration.

open to the public.

This once-imposing home was the proper setting for a hard-driving merchant and banker, and his devout and gracious wife who prevailed on her husband to also build a church in the new town as well to save its many sinners.

From the rude beginning of Marshall's bank, Shawneetown grew into the foremost banking center of the western frontier, and had its history so enmeshed in the financial picture of the midwest that even tuns has not dimmed the image.

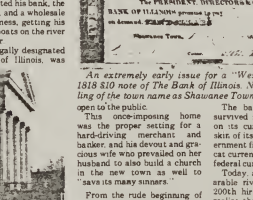
Remember, the banking business in those days was quite different from today. Deposits were only a minor part of the business, yet the fact could not be discounted that the government was selling large tracts of land and depositing payments in the bank, so it was usually the custom for the land-grant office to be next door to the bank.

Shawneetown's bank as first in the state, was allowed under its charter from the territorial legislature to issue notes to circulate as currency. These notes, howsvar, were easily copied and soon a wava of counterfeiting swept the region. The bills were supposed to be backed by "hard" money or gold, but frequently were not. In fact, hard money was so scarce on the frontier at this time that if the bank was successful to secure several silver dollars, they were often displayed for all to see.

Some of the shin-plaster money was also issued on banks that never even existed, an out-and-out fraud.

Merchants of course were those hardest hit by this type of money. When offered in trade, they could never be certain whether it was the real thing or fictitious.

So bitter became the competition among Shawneetown's bank and other new competitors that sprang up in the new state, that one bank would gather all of the currency it could on some other bank, then present it in a bundle in an attempt to break the competing institution.



ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

October 27, 1981

Mr. Raymond H. Williamson
933 Rothwood Road
Lynchburg, VA 24503

Dear Ray:

The superb article which you wrote for the Virginia Numismatist was devoured by me as you can expect and I want to congratulate you on it. I expect to cite it if, as and when there is a new edition of Early Paper Money of America.

Earlier this year I opened a permanent Money Museum in St. Louis and you are one I wish could look it over. I think you would find it interesting. Among other things, it has a pistereen on exhibit next to a children's book entitled "The Four Pistereens".

If you ever wander this way, please stay at my house and renew our common interests.

My very kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

Eric P. Newman

jah

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

April 2, 1984

Mr. Raymond H. Williamson
933 Rothowood Road
Lynchburg, VA 24503

Dear Ray:

Your article in EAC gave me the opportunity to write you. It is a superb piece of work and unusually comprehensive. Even though I am one of those who made a miscalculation with respect to weights of coppers, I am glad my error was caught.

What I propose to do is to telephone you some evening and catch up on your life. Your vigor is still intact as I can easily note from the clarity of your recent writing.

My very kindest regards.

Sincerely,

Eric P. Newman

jah

RAYMOND H. WILLIAMSON
933 ROTHWOOD ROAD
LYNCHBURG, VA. 24503
PHONE 804-384-6691

March 3 1985

COINAGE OF THE AMERICAS
CONFERENCE Oct 31/Nov 2 1985

The American Numismatic Society
Broadway at 155th Street
New York NY 10032

Attention: Mr. Leslie A. Elam, Director

Dear Mr. Elam:

The 1984 Coinage of the Americas Conference was so successful (and enjoyable!) that I hope to again attend in 1985, and have the temerity to offer a 20-minute paper and a single-case display. The subject of both would be:

CIVIL WAR SMALL NOTES OF LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

A brief abstract is enclosed, as requested in ANS Newsletter, Winter 1985.

This subject was chosen not only because the history of these notes is so typical of a lot of similar contemporary city and county issues, but also because the final demonetization of these particular notes by court action eventually reached the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals as late as 1871. There a landmark decision was made applicable also to the many other city and county issues in the state. Of greater interest to collectors was the City fathers' choice of the peculiar denominations 15-30-60-90 cents, in addition to traditional denominations of 10-25-50-75 cents. This part of the story is too long to include in the abstract, and I doubt that it belongs there anyway.

First, these odd denominations were demonstrably not needed for commonplace purchases such as postage. However, in January of 1862, Virginia newspapers had been discussing the possibility of freedom from the detested Yankee-dollar terminology by proposed reversion to the pounds, shillings and pence of colonial days. The Virginia colonial treasury notes of 1775 and 1776 included denominations of 15-30-60-90 pence; these are all multiples of the 15-pence or "pistareen" note, which was based on a Spanish pistareen coin then circulating widely in Virginia. Some of these colonial notes were signed by one William Norvell of the House of Burgesses at Williamsburg. In 1862 at Lynchburg, both the City Treasurer and the City Council's Finance Committee Chairman were William Norvell's collateral kinsmen -- William Wiatt Norvell and Lorenzo Norvell, who undoubtedly heard much family talk about the old colonial notes. Thus, City Council was ready with appropriate small-note denominations, no matter whether cents or pence prevailed.

About a fourth of the subject matter of my proposed paper appeared in the bicentennial issue of The Virginia Numismatist, July 4, 1976, pp 47-54, under the title "David Edley Spence, Signer of the Lynchburg Small Notes of 1862." A photocopy is enclosed. This material, substantially foreshortened, would be used as a part of the proposed ANS paper. Also, I would plan to use several 35 mm slides, already available.

At various times over the past 20 years, the general substance of this paper has been presented to various local organizations such as service clubs, but there is very little audience overlap in the present proposal. Years ago, I corresponded with both Doug Ball and Eric Newman on this subject, and Doug Ball has photocopies of most of the background material which I've sent.

Thanks for your consideration, and best regards. Sincerely

Ray Williamson

Raymond H. Williamson

Encl - 2

RAYMOND H. WILLIAMSON
933 ROTHWOOD ROAD
LYNCHBURG, VA. 24503
PHONE 804-384-6691

March 4 1985

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Ave.
St. Louis MO 63105

Dear Eric:

Thanks for your thoughts re rarity of pictures of tobacco money, during our Feb 24 phone conversation. As to such pictures published, I've found only three out of at least a dozen publications on the subject -- not even the language of the form. The three:

1) In your The Early Paper Money of America (1976) p 399, as you pointed out. Virginia Treasury note, 1000-pound tobacco bounty note for enlistment, 1780. Appears to be capable of circulating for an indefinitely long period. No particularly lot or grade of tobacco specified. No £/s/d stated.

2) This identical note (with proper credit) was pictured in article "Colonial Paper Money" by John J. McCusker in ANS Studies on Money in Early America (1976) p 95.

3) In the Clain-Stefanelli's Two Centuries of American Banking (1975) p 14. Pictured is a Virginia tobacco receipt (1743) for 561 pounds of tobacco. It is for a specific hogshead of tobacco, and the note was surely suitable for circulating locally as tobacco money (no £/s/d). However, (tho unstated) the holder as surely would have to "circulate" it to someone who would give him store credit or a bill of exchange so that the tobacco receipt could be turned in to the warehouse man by a factor who would export the tobacco before it rotted -- perhaps 12 to 18 months. This turning in of the receipt to the warehouse is (as you pointed out) a major reason for present scarcity.

A phone call to Dr. Louis A. Manarin, Virginia State Archivist at Virginia State Library, Richmond, produced a jackpot of 28 photcopied sheets of tobacco manuscript data. Much of it is irrelevant for my purpose and difficult to interpret. However, two categories are "interesting," and a third series seems to be "just what I was looking for."

1) A set of nine 1780 military service bounty notes printed on the same form as yours, with same written date but different written serial numbers. All have the name at bottom crossed out or cut out, while yours is intact.

2) A year-end summary accounting which shows payments and credits in £/s/d for several categories of tobacco and tobacco notes received in payment of taxes, such as:

"Military certificates - returned."
"Military &c - returned."
"6 years Mili^{y} Warrants."
"Mili^{y} Int. Warr^{ts}."
"Loan Office & Military Certif^{s} - returned."
"For amount of Transfer Tobacco belonging to the public lying on the several Warehouses on James River."

Thus there was such a thing as "Transfer Tobacco", and probably there were circulating notes for same, of small value for small amounts of tobacco -- and hence quite useful. However, I've not found such a note.

3) The third category ("Just what I was looking for") is a set of seven honest-to-goodness printed tobacco notes (three of 1795 and one of 1799), one note per hogshead. Also, on same printed form of three numbered hogsheads on one form and four hogsheads on another; both 1799. The tobacco type and quality is shown by the entry being made in the proper slot on the form. There is no conversion to £/s/d, and no limiting date for use is stated. However, each note shows the tobacco is "to be delivered by us to the said _____ or his order for exportation when demanded," and hence the note is OK for circulation. Several of these notes have survived because the warehouse burned.

I'm enclosing for your file a photocopy sheet of three single-hogshead tobacco notes of Aug 1795 from Dixon's Warehouse on the Rappahannock River. I'll send others if you're interested. I'm sending this set to Jim Spilman, one of which he can use if he wishes.

If you ever wish to publish one of these pictures, please check with Virginia State Library re protocol of appropriate credit line.

Apparently the very few surviving samples of circulating tobaccco notes were turned in to a warehouse a few months after issue, where they were audited, and have survived in the Archives end of the Virginia State Library, as public records from "Office of Auditor of Public Accounts."

By the same token, hemp bounty notes may also have survived in the records of this office, but I haven't located any.

A very cooperative gentleman (L. W. Vosloh) from the Smithsonian has phoned twice since I called Ms. Elvira Clain-Stefanelli on Feb 20 re tobacco notes. He seems very knowledgable. He confirms the rarity of tobacco notes, and phoned today to say he had just visited a friend (S. A. Papenfuse) Director? of the Maryland State Archives at Annapolis. Apparently they also have some circulating-type tobacco notes of Maryland in "Md SA Special Collections, D418 (Brooks Papers 280).

Frankly, I don't have enough heart interest and energy for another research project on these tobacco notes and do not propose to pursue further reasearch. Mr. Vosloh of the Smithsonian is interested in publishing on it, and I think I'll turn about five pounds of photocopies over to him. They are not "Money of Account" anyhow; they are money!

Best regards, and thanks for your help.

Sincerely

Ray Williamson

Raymond H. Williamson

PS - Enclosed also FYI is a copy of application and abstract for my proposed paper at the ANS Coinage of the Americas Conference for 1985: "Civil War Small Notes of Lynchburg, Virginia," as we discussed Feb 24 by phone.

Encl - Sheet of 3 tobacco notes, 1795.
- Above ANS letter.

R. H. Williamson
March 3, 1985

Abstract: CIVIL WAR SMALL NOTES OF LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

By May of 1862 the overriding forces of inflation and coin hoarding -- both North and South -- had overcome the prejudices of lawmakers and economists against the issuing of "small notes," those under a dollar. In Lynchburg, Virginia, eight denominations of such small notes were issued that month under state law by City Council. Four of the denominations were conventional: 10-25-50-75 cents. Also issued, however, were four other denominations which today seem to have been chosen capriciously: 15-30-60-90 cents. After about a year, further inflationary pricing of commonplace purchases ended the need for these Lynchburg small notes; they then became children's play money for a century or so, until numismatic interest was aroused in them. However, after the War, in 1868, some speculators had accumulated small hoards of these nearly-valueless Lynchburg small notes and attempted to pay city taxes with them, in accordance with their printed obligation: "Received in payment of City taxes and all other City dues." The city refused to honor their notes and siezed office furniture in lieu of taxes. The case was taken to the local Circuit Court in 1868 and then advanced through two appelate levels to the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals in 1871. Here a widely applicable landmark decision was made in favor of the city's rejection of their small notes. Recently, reasons have been sought for City Council's seemingly capricious selection of denominations 15-30-60-90 cents. Surviving evidence, while circumstantial, is surprising and persuasive.

Raymond H. Williamson
933 Rothowood Road
Lynchburg, Va. 24503

March 6 1985

Dear Eric:

In my March 4 letter to you, please make an addition:

In Par 2) near bottom of page, please change to:

2) A 1789 year-end summary accounting . . .

Thanks and best regards.

Ray

Ray Williamson

RAYMOND H. WILLIAMSON
933 ROTHWOOD ROAD
LYNCHBURG, VA. 24503
PHONE 804-384-6691

July 1 1985

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Ave.
St. Louis MO 63105

Dear Eric:

There is enclosed for your use and file a copy of Catalogue 13 of:

Earl Moore Associates, Inc.
PO Box 243
Wynnewood PA 19096

Postmarked June 27.

The items marked may interest you; included are No. 5 from Matthew Boulton to Elias Boudinot, and No. 120-122 re the U. S. Mint.

I find them of interest, but generally a little too rich for the blood.

Best regards.

Sincerely
Ray Williamson

Encl - 1

July 2. PS -- Here's another catalog -- came today: Catalog B1 of:

W. Wiegand & Co.
Box 563
Glastonbury CT 06033

These catalogs both had mentions in the latest issue of Bank Note Reporter (June 1985). In the Weigand catalog, note the prices on the Bolles items 18, 19 & 20. I'm ordering items 14 & 195.

-RHW Ray

RAYMOND H. WILLIAMSON
933 ROTHWOOD ROAD
LYNCHBURG, VA. 24503
PHONE 804-384-6691

8 Oct 1988

Mr. Lynn W. Vosloh
National Numismatic Collections
National Museum of American History
Smithsonian Institution
Washington DC 20560

TOBACCO AS MONEY

Dear Lynn:

This is the letter promised and partly drafted 29 Mar 1985(!) to share data on Tobacco money. Since Dick Doty is stopping here tomorrow to return some books and data, I'm seizing the opportunity of his expected willingness to deliver my complete file on this subject to you. I'm not logging out the contents, but have confidence you'll keep this file intact. I very much regret my lateness in forwarding it to you.

Please photocopy everything you want and return all of it (hopefully by year-end or so), EXCEPT items marked with a big red star -- which you may keep if wanted. Also, to get a better reproduction, you are welcome to retain originals and return photocopies of anything you need.

The one exception is the set of three pre-1900 tobacco tickets (1 - 50¢ and 2 - $2) in separate marked envelope. As noted thereon, you may buy one or more of these at Col. Criswell's (enclosed) 8 Feb 1981 offer of $35 each and keep the important original envelope. Of course, this is quite a markup over the purchase lot price of $15, but begins to reflect the market and I need the money!

When you publish, please be sure to give credit (incl pix) to The Virginia Numismatist, The Colonial Newsletter and sources cited therein as appropriate. And I'd hope to recive a brief credit line and an autographed copy!

Now, I'll quote from the draft for this letter started in 1985.

- -

This letter is to confirm our March 26 1985 (!) phone conversation re research for a paper on TOBACCO MONEY. Since I wish to discontinue effort on this project and you plan to continue and publish on it, I'm enclosing for your use and file a CARE package of my complete file on the subject. Some of the items you doubtless already have, and (hopefully) some may be new to you. I believe they constitute only "the tip of the iceberg" on this subject and (at age 78 -- now 81) I'd rather finish some of my projects already underway than pick up this major new one.

PROJECT HISTORY -- TOBACCO MONEY

First let us review how I got into it this far. I wrote an article "Virginia's Early Money of Account" published in the Oct 1981 issue of The Virginia Numismatist which included several paragraphs on the history of "Tobacco as Legal Tender Money." While this publication was supposed to be strictly on the money units bookkeeping rather than the money which passed from hand to hand, I included a bit of the latter to attract the attention of "collector-only" readers.

Unfortunately, to agree with copy submitted, this article needed many corrections at proofreading, which it never got. I marked up several copies with detailed corrections, but am reluctant to pass them out. James C. Spilman, Editor of Colonial Newsletter, urged the republication of this 1976 article with errors corrected; also some added pictures and story re the actual "tobacco money" warehouse receipts (and bounty awards) which passed from hand to hand as money; also, bounty paper for hemp (marijuana) growing if it could be found. I took the bait re the tobacco money and finally secured some needed data from Eric Newman, & Dr. Louis A. Manarin, State Archivist, VA State Library, Richmond. Copies of both articles are in the package now being hand-carried to you.
C.W. 1-1436

All success in your work on this project and others as well. Best regards. Sincerely
cc: Spilman, Newman & Manarin

Regards!

Ray Williamson
Raymond H. Williamson

RAYMOND H. WILLIAMSON
933 ROTHWOOD ROAD
LYNCHBURG, VA. 24503
PHONE 804-384-6691

June 24 1990

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Ave.
St. Louis MO 63105

Dear Eric:

First, I must thank you very much for the freebie copy of your book -- the 3rd Edition of The Early Paper Money of America. It is not only valuable as a reference, but it is also a joy to behold.

Now with regard to your proposal that I write to the Editor of The Numismatist about the bugs in R. Bruce Korver's article in this month's The Numismatist, "Tis Death to Counterfeit," there is enclosed a draft of such a letter -- much too long to expect publication, but still possibly productive of the necessary action at Colorado Springs.

As agreed by phone last evening, please review the letter and make any changes you might desire, however drastic or comprehensive. For example, you might like two separate letters -- one short one for publication, and ANA review system policy suggestions in another letter; or maybe two parts of the same letter. If you'd like to re-phrase any part or all of it, that's OK too; I'll be pleased to sign and send it.

Then, there's the need to decide on what is appropriate as to "copies to." It might go per enclosed draft; there might be more or less names, or different names. I'll be pleased to follow your ideas on the subject, since I've never written this type of letter before. Also, it might better be addressed to Ed Rochette as Chairman of the Editorial Advisory Board.

The draft is filed in my word processor, so I can make major changes or separations quite readily. So, I suppose you'll return a marked-up copy of the draft -- or possibly a revised draft -- and I'll promptly update and mail it. OK?

Best regards. Surely pleasant talking with you on the phone.

Sincerely

Ray Williamson

Raymond H. Williamson

Encl - 6-24-90 Draft of proposed letter to Ms. Barbara J. Gregory
re "Tis death to Counterfeit" article.

→ ERIC NEWMAN

933 RothOwood Road
Lynchburg VA 24503
July 6 1990

Mr. Edward C. Rochette, Chairman,
Editorial Advisory Board, The Numismatist
818 North Cascade Ave.
Colorado Springs CO 80903-3279

Dear Mr. Rochette:

This letter is to comment on the cover story in the June issue ofThe Numismatist p 896:

> "'Tis Death to Counterfeit" by R. Bruce Korver, Director of Marketing for the Coin Dealer Newsletter.

My brief comments appear in an accompanying letter of even date to The Editor, which you may wish to print. A copy is enclosed for your consultation at this point, to avoid repetition.

The first meeting of the new ANA Editorial Advisory Board took place nearly a year ago, "to oversee the focus of the ANA's monthly Journal." At that time, a 20-member corps of Contributing Editors (now 22 members) was established "to evaluate the content and technical accuracy of submitted manuscripts;" also "to review articles in their respective areas of expertise and offer their recommendations for publication." (Quotations are from The Numismatist, Dec 1989, p 1920, and from Coin World, Nov 15 1989, p 12).

Those of the named Contributing Editors known to me are superbly qualified for such work.

Altho your "Information for Authors" (The Numismatist, Feb 1980, p 324) does not state that submitted manuscripts will be reviewed to "evaluate the content and technical accuracy" by one or more of the Contributing Editors, this letter is to urge that you do regularly request such review, so as to avoid deficiencies and errors as listed in the accompanying letter to the Editor.

At least two of these Contributing Editors (Eric Newman and Gene Hessler) would have spotted these deficiencies within a few minutes.

I look forward to y our publication of corrective data on the "'Tis Death to Counterfeit" article; also a published policy statement on expert pre-publication review, in general. The Centennial Year of ANA is a good time for such policy examination.

Best regards, and all success to the Editorial Advisory Board.

Sincerely

Raymond H. Williamson
ANA 9482

cc
Ms. Barbara J. Gregory, Editor
The Numismatist

RHW/RHW

→ ERIC NEWMAN

933 Rothowood Road
Lynchburg VA 24503
July 6 1990

Ms. Barbara Gregory, Editor
The Numismatist
818 North Cascade Avenue
Colorado Springs CO 80903-3279

Dear Ms. Gregory:

The cover story by R. Bruce Korver in The Numismatist for June 1990 entitled "'Tis Death to Counterfeit" was interesting and proved its point that the death penalty for counterfeiting was seldom if ever imposed in Colonial Virginia.

However, there are deficiencies in the article which should be pointed out. According to the ANA 1990-91 Resource Directory -- In The Money (p 234), the mission of The Numismatist includes a desire "to educate;" to give new information; to have the author list sources of illustrations; and to have the author use citations.

1. The only cited source of material in the article is The Virginia Gazette, and specific dates of events are lacking because of failure to cite the edition, date and page number.

2. It appears that the author was not familiar with extensive prior writing on the subject, such as --

Scott, Kenneth. "Counterfeiting in Colonial Virginia" in The Virginia Magazine of History & Biography, Vol 61, No. 1, pp 3-33. (Jan 1953, Richmond VA).

Newman, Eric P. The Early Paper Money of America 3rd Edition, pp 431-450 & 466. (1990 or either earlier edition, Iola WI).

3. The sources of the paper-money illustrations are not given, and this is very important because --

4. The captions for each of the four paper-money illustrations state that each was a counterfeit, and I'm convinced that none of them are -- they are all quite genuine, causing misinformation and confusion to be spread.

I hope this letter is helpful.

Sincerely

Ray Williamson

Raymond H. Williamson
ANA 9482

cc Edward C. Rochette, Chairman
Editorial Advisory Board

RHW/RHW

RAYMOND H. WILLIAMSON
933 ROTHWOOD ROAD
LYNCHBURG, VA. 24503
PHONE 804-384-6691

July 6 1990

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Ave.
St. Louis MO 63105

Dear Eric:

As discussed by phone, there are enclosed bcc of the letters to the Editor of The Numismatist and the Chairman of the Editorial Advisory Board for The Numismatist of today's date, re the article by R. Bruce Korver "'Tis Death to Counterfeit" in the June issue. The originals are being mailed today.

Also enclosed for your file, in case your copy is lost, Kenneth Scott's article "Counterfeiting in Colonial Virginia," from The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Jan 1953. I note that, after the first few pages, the article deals mostly with counterfeiting of paper money.

In haste. Best regards.

Sincerely
Ray
Raymond H. Williamson

Encl - above

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

July 24, 1990

Mr. Ray Williamson
933 Rochowood Rd.
Lynchburg, VA 24503

Dear Ray:

Thanks for your 7/18/90 data.

I agree that Ed and Barbara could be playing ping pong. Since Ed hoped that she would publish your letter and sent her a copy of his letter, I guess that she will do so if it doesn't embarrass her or her staff.

An article I just wrote for The Numismatist was sent to Ken Bressett for review. I was just sent an article for review. Thus, I think action is now taking place because of you.

Thanks for the Virginia excerpts, both by the same fellow.

Sincerely,

Eric P. Newman

EPN:bv

Mark Auerbach December 18, 1990

[redacted]

Dear Mark:

I read with great interest your observations on the triple struck NJ Maris 71-y in the Colonial Newsletter (TN - 135).

I would like to know a little more. What were the parts of the undercoin which were visible? Were they sufficient to distinguish the undercoin from an Irish or English counterfeit halfpence? I can not see enough detail in the illustration.

My next question is concerning the condition comment. Are the pieces you name all overstrikes and if so do you have the detail as to what they are over?

I look forward to your answer.

Best holiday greetings,

Eric P. Newman

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Raymond H. Williamson
930 Rothowood Rd.
Lynchburg, VA 24503

June 19, 1992

Dear Ray:

It was so pleasant to receive your telephone call last night. It was kind of you to mention the nice write up of the EAC convention in St. Louis and to note Packard's slight slip in not mentioning that the 1788 Gentleman's Magazine illustration was the earliest illustration of an American copper coin, not the earliest illustration of an American coin.

I told you I would send you my newest writing which I sent in yesterday to The Numismatist. It is enclosed I hope you enjoy it.

I am also enclosing a copy of my last letter from Breen. I have a copy of another Breen letter to someone else which I cannot share in full but am giving you a copy of the portion I can share. Keeping him confined now is cruel. A copy of a letter from Mike Hodder on a 1790 copper coin problem in New Jersey is also enclosed.

Tell your wife not to be a jerk. When I jerk my head, I get dizzy too. The ability to balance is such a complex computer operation that it requires the main control room not to be rocked.

My very best to you both.

Sincerely,

Eric P. Newman

encls:

RAYMOND H. WILLIAMSON

933 ROTHOWOOD ROAD

LYNCHBURG, VA 24503 -1113

PHONE 804-384-6691

July 29 1992

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Ave.
St. Louis MO 68105

Dear Eric:

Thanks again for the advance copy of your article for The Numismatist "The Earliest American Publication on Numismatics - A Rediscovery." Also appreciated is Mike Hodder's 6-13-92 to you re New Jersey General Assembly records of 1790. I've dug some similar records in the NJ State Archives at Trenton a number of times -- it's quite a chore. I'm very favorably impressed with Hodder as a thorough researcher and analyst.

Enclosed are 2 pp photocopies as I promised in a recent phone conversation:

SHIPMAN, Jacob. Practical Arithmetic (1812) Grantham England mss ca48 pp, (24 leaves).

Pages 25-26 enclosed contain a world-class long division: a 41-digit number divided by a 26-digit number to 15 significant figures and a 26-digit remainder! Several years ago, a retired computer buff formulated a program which he said would enable him to divide such numbers, so I asked him to verify the result. He claimed there was an error in the 31st figure of the dividend, but I checked it the hard way -- and there is no error. By the way, if you ever want to counterfeit an old document (God forbid!), this Shipman book contains some 17 blank leaves of fine 180-year-old rag paper.

Also enclosed are photocopies of a few samples of early Breen correspondence, as we've discussed:

10-25-48 Stuart Mosher (Numismatist Ed.) to RHW.
3-12-50 RHW (in Italy) to Breen (at VA Hospital) 5 pp.
9- 7-50 Breen to RHW (in Italy). Change of address card (both sides), Framingham to Boston.
4-22-52 Breen (Boston?) to RHW (Liverpool NY) after his first & only visit.
5- 7-54 two cards. Top one Breen (NY City?) to RHW (Liverpool NY). Dick Johnson is an admirable numismatist; former Ed. of Coin World. Also -- 11-20-56 Lower card. Breen (NYC) to RHW (Liverpool) re John Willem's Trade Dollar book, plans for Breen's education, the "Cent Collector Forum" in The Numismatist, and Breen's Half-Cent book.
11-20-57 Clip from Chicago News "Have Genius, Will Marry," John Willem (who then lived in Chicago area) sent it to me. Breen's academic triumphs were achieved without a High-School education.

We recently discussed old textbooks, almanacs etc. which carried incidental numismatic information. So, I checked my holdings, which are listed on an attached page.

Best regards, and all success with your talk at the ANA summer convention in Florida.

Sincerely

Ray

Raymond H. Williamson

Encl - listed above & on att sheet.

INVENTORY 7-20-92

EARLY U.S. NON-COLLECTOR BOOKS (1788-1877) HAVING INCIDENTAL NUMISMATIC INFORMATION

1788 PIKE, Nicolas. A New and Complete System of Arithmetic. Newbury-Port MA. 512 pp. Tables of State Money (4 areas) versus Federal Money. The Best. Examples of money conversion, incl foreign coins. Also have photocopies of many appropriate pages in card holder.

#1789 JOHNSON, Benjamin. The Ready Reckoner or The Trader's Sure Guide. Reading PA. 195 pp. Depreciation tables in Federal Money 1777-1780 month by month for PA & MD.

1792 VINALL, John. ...Arithmetic... Boston MA. 288 pp. "Tables of Federal Coins," weight and fineness per act of April 1792.

1794 LOWE, Nathaniel. An Astronomical Diary or Almanac...1794. Interest & Finance Tables. Nil on Federal money.

1795 CHAPLIN, Joseph. Trader's Best Companion...Arithmetic Rules...Applied to The Federal Money. Photocopies only, TP + pp2-36. Newburyport MA. Problems and solutions. Conversions Tables for State Money (5 areas) into Federal Money.

1797 PIKE, Nicolas. A New and Complete System of Arithmetic. Worcester MA. 2nd. Edition. 516 pp. Similar to 1788 Edition above.

1801 POULSON, Zachariah. Poulson's Town and Country Almanac 1801. Philadelphis PA. Photocopies only. TP + pp 7-9? From Eric Newman. Table of foreign coins vs. State Money in 5 areas, and Federal Money, & others.

1812 ADAMS, Daniel. The Scholar's Arithmetic or Federal Accountant. 7th Edition. Montpelier VA. 216 pp. Tables include: $ to Sterling £/S/d; $ to State Money £/S/d for 4 areas.

1813 ADAMS, Daniel. The Scholar's Arithmetic or Federal Accountant. 8th Edition. Keene NH. 216 pp. Similar th 7th Edition above.

1813 THOMAS, Robert B. The Farmer's Almanac 1813. Boston MA. Tables: Interest; and Shillings to $; Coin weights.

1828 ADAMS, Daniel. The Scholar's Arithmetic or Federal Accountant. Boston MA. Tables: Shillings to $; Coin weights. 222pp. Similar to 7th Edition above.

ca1855 LEARY, _____. Leary's Reckoner and Coin Book. Philadelphia PA. 240 pp. pp 184-240: Excellent coin drawings, 3 per page, silver and gold, 1610-1854, each in U.S. $.

1857 RAY, Joseph. Ray's Arithmetic, Third Book. Cincinnati OH. 338 pp. "Exchange of Currencies: table still includes currencies of States; also Canada and Nova Scotia at 5S = $1.

1877 (RAY, Joseph). Ray's New Primary Arithmetic, for Young Learners. Cincinnati OH. 94 pp. Sold at 15 ¢. Kindergarten level. Includes only descriptions of "United States Money" and English Money," but no more State Money.

- -

1789 (BORDLEY, John Beale). On Monies, Coins, Weights, and Measures, Proposed for the United States of America. Philadelphia PA. From Eric Newman. Photocopies of many pages. Includes considerable numismatic information, including copper coins and proposed Federal Money.

- -

I'll gladly send photocopies of pages of some interest to numismatists if requested.

Raymond H. Williamson

Raymond H. Williamson

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

August 17, 1992

Mr. Raymond H. Williamson
930 Rothowood Road
Lynchburg, Va 24503

Dear Ray:

The Breen goodies were a hit and I shared some of them with others at the Orlando ANA Convention. I just returned from the ANA Convention but wanted you to have promptly a copy of what we did for Walter. It will be in COIN WORLD, I believe.

As to the wonderful books you have, I would like to examine the 1797 edition of Pike (which I do not have) to compare it to the first edition (which I do have). Would you let me borrow the 1797 one (or I'd buy it if you ever wanted to part with it).

Another item or so is enclosed for your amusement.

Thanks so much. I'll write further after I catch up. Keep educating me---I need it.

Your pal,

Eric P. Newman

EPN:bv

IGE-42-X (3-39)

AIR MAIL LETTER

INTERNATIONAL GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, INC. NO. FOLIO

Albergo Maestoso Diana
Viale Piave 42
Milano, Italia
March 12, 1950

Mr. Walter Breen
Cushing VA Hospital, Ward 308-S
Framingham, Mass.

Dear Walter:

Your good letter of Feb. 20 was received some time ago, and deserves a more thorough reply than the available time will permit. You certainly have the knowledge to operate on the "board of Experts" for the Cent Collectors' Forum -- I've never seen anything like the things you dig up. They surely deserve publication. You must try to match this knowledge with maturity of judgment and above all, PATIENCE with the incredible, inexhaustible, overwhelming lack of knowledge of NUMISMATIST readers concerning the most elementary facts of U. S. coinage. I am convinced that Stuart Mosher was right when he talked me into the idea of a simple-minded question and answer Forum on the grade-school level as the only means of disseminating some of these elementary facts in a manner in which they will be read. So please, in phrasing your replies concerning the "sand-blast proofs" of 1794, don't talk down to your readers. There is a worth-while job to be done by being nice to the readers. This question is a fair sample of the questions which will come in, and you are dead right that a few common-sense elementary articles on the simplest phases of cent collecting are needed more than the recondite type.

I have a letter of 2-15-50 from Mr. O. Nielsen of Washington who thinks his 1815 cent still may be authentic. However, he enclosed a couple of photos he had taken by a Mr. George A. Ellinger, a friend of his who is Chief of the Optical Metallurgic Section of the Bureau of Standards, and an ANA member. These photos of the well-worn coin, greatly enlarged, show the 5 to have been re-worked from a 3 in the usual way, visible clear across the room! Quoting from his letter, "The small black spot on the stem of the figure 5 is a hole, and a very fine wire can be pushed in under this stem." Mr. Nielsen is not yet convinced. However, for your information, this matter is settled in the same way that each and every other cent of 1815 has eventually been settled. Although the two photos show only the figures 1, 5, part of the 8 and the star to the right, it can be given a 99% sure attribution of S-293, the variety most commonly tampered with.

Thanks for the material re reasons for no cents in 1815. I remember reading the Mason item, but thought it not too important. I have with me photostats from the items in American State Papers - Finance which you quote. But please try again. I've never seen half the stuff you mention. I wrote today to Gilbert Askew of

Seaby's in London to see if he would help me to track down the English end of the copper transactions around that time with Boulton and others.

I have a couple of quotes which will interest you from Mr. Lyle J. Holverstott, Archivist in Charge, Treasury Section, THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES, Washington 25, D. C.

Dec. 15, 1948:
"There are in the National Archives certain Mint records which may be helpful to you in your research. These consist of: records of the United States Mint at Philadelphia, 1792-1899, and records of the Bureau of the Mint, 1873-1934, including particularly correspondence and records relating to coinage and recoinage.

"Since these records are voluminous and most of them are not indexed, we are unable with our small staff and the pressure of work for other Government agencies to conduct the extensive research that your inquiry involves. The records will be made available, however, for examination in the National Archives by you or someone representing you."

Dec. 14, 1949:
" A search of the records received from the Philadelphia Mint indicated that the letter of May 4, 1812, together with a draft of the reply of R. Patterson, the Director of the Mint, to Paul Revere & Sons, dated May 9, 1812, are on display in the Cabinet Room of the United States Mint in Philadelphia. . . .We have been informed that there also is on display at the Philadelphia Mint a volume described as "Book, copies letters from (1st part) 1805 to 1825 (2d part) 1795 to 1815." . . .A volume entitled "Coiners Copper Account Book, 1796-1814, 1816-1839," also understood to be on display at the Philadelphia Mint, may contain some of the information you are seeking. . . The extant records of the United States Mint at Philadelphia, 1792-1900, are in the National Archives with the exception of certain records which were retained in Philadelphia for display purposes at the Mint. Because our staff is small, we can not undertake extensive searches in these files. The records, however, will be made available for examination by you in the National Archives. Should you wish to make such use of them, please notify this office of your coming to Washington as far in advance as possible. . . "

It would be interesting to get your 1823 coinage story checked in the Coiners Copper Account Book at the Mint, only from my limited experience writing letters to the mint, I doubt they would do it for you. I have never visited the National Archives, but would certainly like to. I visited the Philadelphia Mint once and saw the Books described, but under glass. I didnIt have time to try to talk my way to a good look.

Your observations about the fiscal year coinage delivery reports being for the calendar year before 1857 are certainly correct.

Of course there is no assurance what date was on the coins delivered at a particular time, in the early years. In Stewart's History of the First U. S. Mint, pages 114 and 115 you can find the separate figures ~~ffxxr~~ for delivery of cents and half cents for 1793, a quarterly report of deliveries for 1794 and 1795, and a more detailed report for 1796.

March 14, 1950

Re your reference to probable early use of hub dies, I will quote fro m page 93 of Stewart's History of the First U. S. Mint:

"JOHN SMITH GARDNER

"John Smith Gardner was the Acting Assistant Engraver of the Mint as early as November, 1794.

"On Aug. 11, 1795, he wrote to Director De Saussure, asking for an increase of pay of seventy-five cents a day to his salary of two dollars and twenty-five cents. He had the making of all the punches together with the types necessary for the dies, also all the hubs from the original dies and the striking of all the hubs and dies. He also engraved all the reverses of each kind of die such as the dollar, half dollar, etc., and put the border and legend on all the head dies, assisted in hardening each and partly the glossing of them."

This subject is certainly worth an article, but some honest-to-goodness tough research is needed to get much of a story.

The idea of limiting a story to 300 words if more words are needed to tell the story stinks. Take all the words you need.

Re the release of cents "on demand" from the mint, it is my opinion (although I can't prove anything) that the chief coiner made his deliveries to the Treasurer of the Mint and made his entries in the bullion journal as often as he finished a production run, just as it would be done in a factory today. Remember that in the case of gold and silver coins he had to be responsible for the custody of the stuff, and he would be anxious to get it out of his hair and into the custody of the Mint Treasurer as fast as possible. I believe the Treasurer might sometimes have hung onto the stuff for a while (copper coins, that is) but I would guess he most generally got rid of the product too by sending it out in kegs to banks, whether they wanted the coppers or not after 1794. For some interesting reading on the lack of proper distribution of cents before and during 1794, see The Philadelphia Gazette and Universal Daily Advertiser for Dec. 10 1794.

Dr. Sheldon doesn't answer my letters either. Presumably his book has elicited a lot more mail than he has time to answer.

Sincerely
Ray Williamson

The following is copied from your 11 Aug. 1949 letter as requested. Downing, Sartoris and Sheldon have copies too -- phhtostatic. Believe Sartoris would send you his if you want copies of other material in this letter.

"TRIAL PIECE DESIGNED FOR U. S. CENT 1792".
In the article "Odds & Ends in the U. S. Series", p.501, mention is made by Mr. Ford of pieces with the abovementioned inscription, and their history. I believe I have a little additional information on the same subject, included here because of the old claim that they were cent patterns.

Dr. Dickeson's not-so-fantastic idea about his dies being of 1792 origin obviously derives from the reverse of AW12, at that time in the Mint. The device, eagle on upper segment of globe, is common to both; though of vastly differing execution. There were actually FOUR dies.

A. Eagle on upper segment of globe. Size 16½, rude.
B. Eagle on full shield. Size 19½, as are C and D.
C. Eagle on half shield.
D. Eagle on roc k.

The following varieties exist:

Obv. A uniface. Copper. Davis 10. Dickeson Plate XIII #12. (1859)
B uniface. Copper. Davis 11. Dickeson Plate XIII #15.
---Ditto. White metal. Lot 1009, Davis sa le 1890.
Obv. B. Rev. TRIAL PIECE, etc. Copper. (Hewitt) AW7B. Frossard's Monograph p. 88; Parmelee 10; Chapmans 5/1885 lot 1084.
---Ditto. White metal. Same references.
Obv. C. Rev. same as above. Copper. Thick and thin planchets, also bronzed and silver plated. AW7A.
---Ditto. White metal. Haseltine sale 11/1879, lot 472.
Obv. D. Rev. same as above. Copper. AW7C. Davis 9.
--- Ditto. Bronze. Lot 344, Frossard sale 9/6/78.
---Ditto. White metal. H. P. Smith's Duplicates, lot 751 (1906) One was also in the Dr. Edwards collection sold 10/1865, lot 1971.

The die with TRIAL PIECE etc. uniface. Copper. Cohen 383 (1875).
Obv. 1805 Half Eagle. Rev. C. Copper. ANS 1914 exhibits.
Obv. Same. Rev. D. Copper. King Farouk sale lot 2597.
References: Davis--R. C. Davis list of patterns in 1865-6-7 Coin Coll. Jour.
Hewitt--Hewitt and Green Priced Catalogue of U. S. Patterns 1940.

The three pieces AW7A-B-C were presented to ANS Museum by the learned Howland Wood, who evidently believed them to be from original 1792 dies. The statement of their origin in Mr. Ford's article comes from an opinion unsupported by evidence, given by H. P. Smith in the 1909 Zabriskie catalogue; and Smith says "It is possible that Dickeson may have had other evidence which led him to place the above inscription on the reverses of these pieces." The Chapmans were wont to catalogue them as "From an original die of the period."

Mr. Ford says that both these and the two cent restrikes first appeared around 1870. The earliest records I can find say ~~that the cent restrikes first appeared in 1868 (cf. Newcomb, U. S. Cents 1816-57) and that the white metal specimen with~~

that the cent restrikes first appeared in 1858 (cf. Newcomb, U. S. Cents 1816-57) and that the white metal specimen with Obverse D first appeared in Dr. Edwards's collection sold 1865; but that the two uniface Obverses A and B appeared in o r before 1859. Dickeson is the 1865 Manual does not mention his restrikes with reverse inscription.

This is by no means the complete story; but it does complete the describing of these pieces.

This is a good yarn, but would be improved by dropping the shorthand notation. Also, suggest show your article to Mr. Ford before publication. He might be a nice guy; I never met him!

R. H. W.

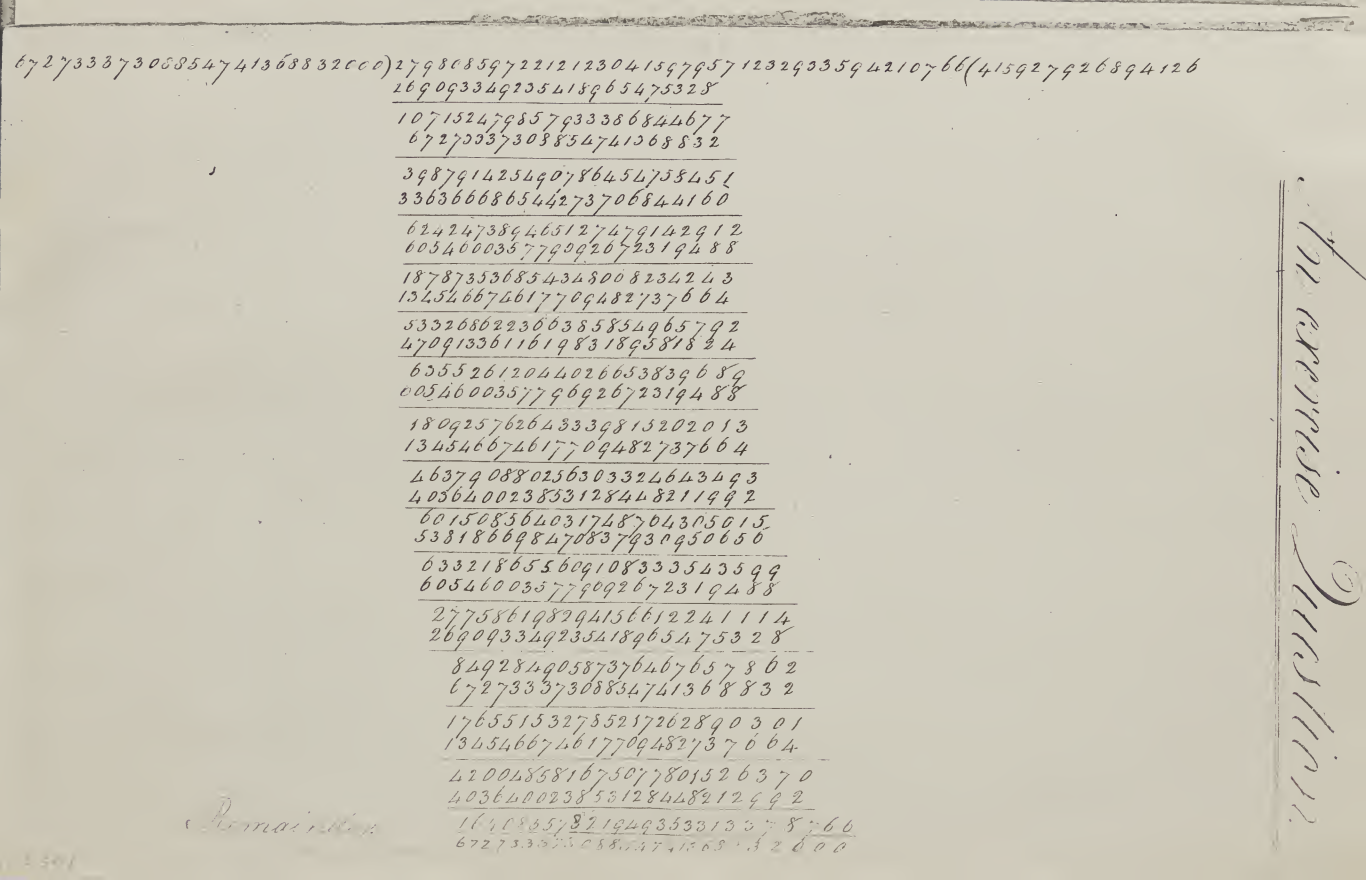
4-22-52
4-22-52

Tuesday P.M.

I write this just during the few hours before leaving for N.Y., the first free time of consequence this week, and without further delay tender my most sincere gratitude for your hospitality this last weekend. Gratitude not unmixed with admiration and regret: admiration for your wife's cooking and irrepressible good spirits; regret that the weekend passed so quickly. My gratitude also goes for your patience with my allergies: at best an inconvenience, at worst an annoyance justifying (?) in some people's minds (stretching that term beyond recognition) an assumption of mental quirks or queerness in any sense of that word.

Enclosed is a partial transcript of some of the notes I promised you. The others will follow upon my return to NY. It is simply that I have not had time so far to dig out the notes I took down at the Archives and to copy down the figures. Hope that you will be able to use them.

Best regards
Walter



Jacob Shipman June the 5th 1812.

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An Exercise Question

RAYMOND H. WILLIAMSON
933 ROTHOWOOD ROAD
LYNCHBURG, VA 24503
PHONE 804-384-6691 – 1113

9-18-92

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Ave.
St. Louis MO 68105

Dear Eric –

Enclosed herewith is the promised book, with my compliments:
Nicolas Pike's Arithmetic (1797).

I truly regret the delay in responding to our 8-19-92 phone conversation. Pious reason:

Failure within hours of each other:

ALL TRUE
- Magnavox Word Processor (1986 – parts no longer available).
- ca 1960 Remington electric typewriter.
- 1937 Royal portable typewriter.

Real reason for delay: senile unwillingness to establish priorities for getting things done.

Also enclosed: History Notes from VA Hist Soc, Summer 1992. Believe you'll be interested in the last-page report from Director Charles F. Bryan, Jr.

Best regards for now. Hope for sending more data.

Ray Williamson

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

October 9, 1992

Mr. Raymond H. Williamson
930 Rothowood Road
Lynchburg, VA 24503

Dear Ray:

Evelyn and I just returned from a trip to Syria and Turkey. It was exciting beyond imagination. We were in the bridal suite of a yacht on the southern Turkish coast and found out that shortly prior thereto our bed had been used by Prince Charles of Britain and his married lady friend. Fortunately, we were too exhausted to lose sleep over prior occupants.

You will be astounded that our tribute to Walter Breen has been omitted from publication by COIN WORLD and NUMISMATIC NEWS. I have not checked specifically for the reason, but I and others think that an unwillingness to report the news is taking a position that the newspapers only wish to report such news as they choose. Walter is now getting psychological evaluation and doesn't feel strong enough for radiation.

While we were on vacation, the lovely book by Pike arrived and the first thing I did was to read those parts which intrigued me. It fascinated me that the preface was written by and the book printed by Isaiah Thomas, who as you recall was the founder of the American Antiquarian Society. I enclose a photocopy of his preface, which was unusually interesting. There were miscellaneous minor changes from the first eidition and I was glad to check some of them. This book is a gift to the Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society, and as such you are entitled to a federal tax contribution deduction if you wish to take it. I have no way of determining the value of the book, although I never heard of it until I learned about it from you. I believe we paid approximately $125 for the 1786 first edition of Pike. I will gladly send you a formal receipt if you indicate your wishes. The gift is a very lovely thing for you to do and is very much appreciated.

Cordially,

Eric P. Newman

EPN:bv
enc.

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Raymond H. Williamson
930 Rothowood Rd.
Lynchburg, VA 24503

January 21, 1994

Dear Ray:

Enclosed is a page from The Scholar's Arithmatic by Daniel Adams. It was published from 1801 to 1833. This is from the 1812 edition.

You are the pistareen expert. His reference to the double-dime might refer to the pistareen in my opinion. He was apparently unfamilar with the quarter dollar.

How could the author make a mistake like that ?

My best for 1994.

Sincerely,

Eric P. Newman

enclosure

MRS. RAYMOND H. WILLIAMSON
933 ROTHOWOOD ROAD
LYNCHBURG, VA 24503
PHONE 804-384-6691

Dec 16, 1997

Eric Newman
6450 Cecil Ave.
St Louis, MO 63105

Dear Eric:

We have the latest Edition of your Paper Money book. We recognize what an overwhelming job it must have taken to update a book with that number of pages etc.

I believe the enclosed clipping will clue you in as to why you have not received a thank you letter or note from Ray. In fact he was in the hospital when it arrived. His room was not large enough to encourage possessions of that size or weight. So we were holding it for his return home. However that was not to be.

Raymond admired & respected so much the writings, books, etc. that you came up with, I know he would have said, "If Eric wrote it, it's A number 1".

At the moment, I'm beginning to learn to cope with what may be a whole new life style. It's going to take some doing!

Sincerely,
Hazel L. Williamson

Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Ave.
St. Louis, Mo. 63105

Dec 17, 1997

Mrs Raymond H. Williamson
933 Rothewood Rd
Lynchburg, VA 24503

Dear Mrs. Williamson:

The life of Ray was a very full one and I enjoyed my relationship with him to the fullest. It was almost a half century of stimulating telephone discussion and correspondence. I will miss him very much.

Ray was responsible for putting me on a position to do more for the American Numismatic Society which he admired and respected. Ray was a constant researcher and shared whatever he knew or developed. Ray was always helpful to people and projects of a cultural nature, pending ways to make an impact. He was particularly proud of his early encouragement of Walter Breen. He was a thinker.

I just had sent him a copy of the 4th edition of one of my books and I hope he had the opportunity of seeing it.

If there is anything I can do for you on any numismatic decisions I will be glad to try to be of help. Please carry on in his tradition. He must have been a wonderful companion.

Cordially,

Eric P Newman